NEAR EAST STATUS BLAMED BY TURKS ON ALLIED POWERS

Mr. Gibbons Says Failure to Obtain Restoration of Peace Is Laid to Entente Statesmen

This is the twentieth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons tells what Turks of weight and intelligence and keenly sensitive patriots withal -think of the Angora movement and of what it is leading to.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30 (Special Correspondence)-For several days I have been interviewing Turks and other Muhammadans who by personal standing and prestige and past services are competent to give a representative and authoritative opinion concerning the predicament in which Turkey finds herself and how she is to pull out of it. I cannot even indicate the families to which these men belong and the religious and political functions they have exercised in the Empire, much less give their names. For even the most prominent men here fear to speak out openly against the tyranny which has gripped Turkey for years, which has brought the country to the present impasse and which threatens to ruin it completely. I was able to get to them and talk with them at this critical time only because of my long residence here before the war, and personal friendships; and by adroit questioning and diplomatic handling of the situation I have come to learn what men of weight and in-telligence — and keenly sensitive patriots withal—think of the Angora movement and of what it is leading to

In the first place, my informants re unanimous in placing the initial are unanimous in placing the initial blame for the failure to obtain the restoration of peace in the Near East upon the statesmen of the Enterte Powers, who, they say, committed three blunders, the effect of which is

These blunders, they say, were: (1)
The allied statesmen bade the Greeks
occupy Smyrna; (2) they delayed an extra year after the Treaty of Ver-sailles to agree upon the treaty to impose upon Turkey; (3) they allowed the Greeks to penetrate Asia Minor beyond the limits fixed by the Treaty of Sèvres, and then not only suggested of Sevres, and then not only suggested that the Greeks retire from the territories conquered by arms but also from the Smyrna region. The result of these three blunders, they declare, has been, first, to embolden and then make angry and defiant the Greeks, and, secondly, to instill new life into the Young Turk Party, which was about to peter out without fracas when the Paris Peace Conference opened.

Argument of Intelligent Turks Admitting frankly the horrors in Asia Minor (but stoutly maintaining that they are "tit for tat," that is, that they were committed by Greeks against Turks in the same manner and measure as against Greeks by Turks) the intelligent Turks here point out that if the Greeks had not come to Smyrna and then tried to adcome to Smyrna and then tried to advance into the interior, occupying the

than the Turks, if we speak of the average person? If the Turks had been chronically unjust and cruel to the Greeks, it stands to reason that there would have been no Greeks—at least, no prosperous communities—to massacre and deport and pillage. Coincident with the occupation of western Asia Minor was the Greek invasion of Thrace, and immediately the Turks had to admit the danger of a Greek attack on Constantinople. The Russian danger, they argue, had disappeared (temporarily) only to give way to a Greek danger.

The Turks could not be sure of the defense of their interests by any of the powers—Germany was prostrate, Russia in the throes of revolution, and the three Entente powers had just shown their attitude toward Turkey, with the consent of the United States.



Admiral Urvu

The Only Japanese Member of the Annapolis Naval Class of 1881, Who Was Responsible For the Carrying Out of the Entertaining of Edward Denby, the United States Secretary of the Navy, During His Recent Lisit to Japan

MR. DENBY BRINGS TOUR TO CLOSE the Annapolis Naval Class which was

After Ten Days' Entertainment July 2. Many brilliant social funcin Japan Leaves for Home

TOKYO, July 11—The transport Henderson, having on board the United States Secretary of the Navy, Edward Denby, sailed today from Yokohama to Nagasaski. Speaking at a dinner given in his honor last night by American business men, Mr. Denby declared that "the United States Merchant Marine is second only to the Navy in its impertance to the defense of our country."

leading guests at the various functions, in addition to Mr. Denby, were the American Ambassador, Charles Beecher Warren, Baron Shitdehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Admiral Uryu himself.

ALLIES MAY BRING TURCO-GREEK PEACE

Representatives Likely to Meet Washington Official Declares Under Auspices of France, Great Britain and Italy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau most cherished portions of Anatolia, these "mutual atrocities" would not have been possible. For centuries did not the Turks live in friendship with their Greek subjects? they ask. Did not the Greeks prosper more the Turks of the Turks of the Turks live of the Christian Science Monitor learns from well-informed sources. LONDON, July 11-Developments

This matter has been again under proposal is likely to be accepted for a further conference to take place at some center in the Near East (other Asked whether he thought France than Ismid, but within reach of Con-stantinople), to which Angora would be invited to send two representatives to meet representatives of Britain, France, Italy and Greece, to go further

that French opinion is also coming round to it, though no formal adherence has yet been given.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

AMERICA REALIZES

tions followed, and excursions trips

were made to the chief sight-seeing

The arrangements for the entertain-

Japanese Foreign Office. Amongst the leading guests at the various func-

places of Japan.

Reparation Change Needed-French Mission Arrives Special from Monitor Bureau

are taking place in connection with the question of the re-establishment of peace in the Near East, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor discussion between the governments not desirous of "mixing in," he deof England, France and Italy and a clared that modification of reparation

to the present organic law of America.

foreign funding commission might recommend to Congress, after a thorough canvass of the situation, that some modification be made in these loans. But until the situation is gone into this could not be decided.

of Finances, arrived in New York to- he has made a proper offer, which is day on the French steamship Savoie to the key to the settlement.

He is understood to have other present civilization.
Official Washington characterizes financial matters to attend to while in this country and whether he will take care of this before opening negotiations with the American commission was not known by Treasury officials M. Parmentier is bringing with him a bundle of facts on France's financial condition for presentation to the commission.

FRANCE NOW DRIVEN American Relief Feeds TO BE CONCILIATORY TOWARD GERMANY

M. Poincaré Expected to Visit Mr. Lloyd George Shortly-Debts Cancellation Question

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable
PARIS,—Conversations with the

nighest authorities both political and financial on the reparations crisis convinces The Christian Science Monitor's representative that France intends to avoid mock heroics. There's not the smallest demand for penalties as there would have been only a few as there would have been only a few months ago. The situation is being faced calmly though anxiously. Con-trary to certain statements Raymond Poincaré, French Prime Minister, is now perfectly prepared to meet Mr. Lloyd George or any other minister to discuss the whole matter. Some kind of conference is inevitable for as the representative was informed by one who knows Mr. Poincaré's mind the German collapse is not merely a reparations crisis. On the reparations question alone Mr. Poincaré would prefer leaving the decisions to the commission instituted for that purpose. But the present problem transcends that of reparations. The bankruptcy of Germany with its inevitable attendant disturbances may have tremen-dous repercussions in France and in-deed in England.

Question for Ministers Therefore, in the face of imminent peril, it is for ministers and not for reparation delegates to get together. Herr Schroeder, Undersecretary of the Finance Ministry, and Dr. Fischer, the German emissaries here, frankly state that they have no proposal to make. They express their helplessness. What they ask is the advice of the Reparations Commission, or rather of individual members of the commissison. It is, of course, understood that two years complete moratorium is essential, but even this will not be sufficient. Mr. Denby's visit to Japan was chiefly for the purpose of attending the Annapolis Naval Class which was held in Tokyo the week beginning duences are incalculable. There is a new suggestion that the International Bankers' Committee should again meet. The truth is that there is great regret that it was ever allowed to separate. The French, at any rate, are prepared to make any concession necessary for ment of the American guests were in the hands of Admiral Uryu and the the raising of a loan to stabilize the situation, provided they can show some

This means that M. Poincaré could This means that M. Poincaré could Labor leaders predicted that further persuade even the most ardent politicurtailment of service was imminent. clans to surrender for a moment the reparations claim in cash if, on the ers in the New York area, union lead-other hand, French debts were caners said their followers were 100 per

England to Help France Obviously it is impossible to ask this from America, although the Parmentier commission may obtain satisfactory terms. But it is held that there is no reason why England should not begin, in order to help France to continue. If England for

reparations but on that of allied debts. It is anticipated that an early (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor,

and Albert B. Fall Secretary of the

commerce and the mails moving, for in the rail strike the view here is that

the men are striking against a decree of a Government agency—the United States Railway Labor Board.

Interior, on the coal situation.

STRIKE SITUATION DISCUSSED

BY PRESIDENT AND CABINET

Rail Walkout Believed to Be Serious, While Early Set-

tlement Is Anticipated in Coal Dispute

10,000,000 People

Moscow, July 11

Moscow, July 11
THE American Stelles Administration this week expects to reach the maximum of its famine relief program, supplying meals to 16,500,000 persons. The rationing will be gradually reduced as the harvest comes in, regardless of whether it is decided definitely to abandon the work in Russia after September.

Col. William N. Haskell is leaving for Washington to confer with the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Moover, regarding the plans for the fature, and in his absence C. J. O. Quinn will head the organization.

RAILROAD CLERKS ON SEVERAL LINES JOIN IN WALKOUT

Train Service Is Curtailed as Disorders Increase and More Troops Are Used

CHICAGO, July 11 (By The Associated Press)-Increasing disorders, curtailment of train service and additional troops on duty at several trouble centers, marked the progress of the rail strike today. Ranks of the strikers also were recruited, as clerks on the Norfolk & Western were au-

thorized to strike today.

Troops were on guard over railroad property at Bloomington and
Clinton, Ill., Parsons, Kan., and New Franklin, Mo., with other units under arms ready to entrain.

United States marshals were pro-tecting the mails on southwestern lines and guarding the Burlington shops at Aurora, Ill., which had been surrounded by 1000 pickets.

Many rail centers were blanketed with injunctions issued by federal courts restraining strikers from interfering with operations of trains and shops. Picketing was general throughout the country.

New York and the east began to feel the combined effects of the strike of coal miners and railway shopmen. Twenty-one passenger trains on the Erie and all double sections of the West Shore were discontinued, and all express trains on the Norfolk & Vestern were said to have been delayed from three to six hours because of shortage of locomotives and coal. cent stanch

Deputy Marshals on Duty Eastern roads, including the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson, announce

they had enough mechanics, surplus locomotives and rolling stock to con-tinue present service indefinitely. The Missouri Pacific, following its

gave France its debts, France could assurance to Henry J. Allen, Governor forgive Germany. A loan in these conditions would be possible. It is declared that the bankers' committee was wrecked, not on the question of ing 124 local passenger an dmixed

Several hundred deputies under (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

FORTY SOCIETIES PLOT TO OVERTHROW WORK

Open Violations of Law Encouraged to Disgust Decent Citizens and Arouse Sentiment . Favoring Licensed Liquor Selling

WET SIDE IN CASES BEFORE COURT.

Country Flooded With "Literature" Making Insidious Appeal for "Personal Liberty"-Authors Known to Be Paid for Their Services by Liquor Interests

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition. The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable office holders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11-Between 40 and 50 organizations in the United States are actively working to bring about the rescinding of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and the enforcement laws. The liquor interests have proceeded so efficiently in their efforts to rehabilitate themselves that they have co-ordinated every phase of wet opinion, from the mildest to the most radical, and they have

HARDING DEMANDS TO COAL DISPUTE

Operators and Union Leaders Consider Terms—Decision **Expected Saturday**

WASHINGTON, July 11-Leaders of the Mine Workers Union and operators of anthracite and bituminous mines who got President Harding's offer of arbitration yesterday as the Government solution of the suspension of operations in union fields, were today considering acceptance or refusal, but semi-officially it was stated the Government expected to

have answers Saturday.

There was a degree of dissatisfaction on both sides, with the terms of the President's offer, and some questhe President's offer, and some question as to the eventual outcome. Union officials had definitely postponed their decision problem until Saturday when the General Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers will meet to pass on the issue, but the employees had committees actually at work in Washington.

Priority May Be Invoked,

The Government's first concern is the northwestern coal supply, it was indicated. Work resumption within two weeks, however, it was indicated.

Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Anti-Prohibition Society of America. two weeks, however, it was indicated, might solve this without difficulty, but f not priority orders through the Interstate Commerce Commission might e used to direct shipments of nonunion coal preferentially to the terri-tory concerned. This constituted a policy question held in suspension. Mine operators in the union fields, who have kept mines closed three months in the belief that a wage reduction was necessary to lower production costs and coal prices to meet levels of other commodities, found most diffi-

· (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

July 11, 1922 .

INDEX OF THE NEWS

General Turks Blame Allies for Near East Fracas
Allies May Bring Turco-Greek Peace...
New Zealand Vote May Ban Liquor...
Railroad Clerks Join Walkout...
Coal Demand Under Consideration.... France, Compelled to be Conciliatory...
Views of Belfast Outrages Conflict....
Business Women Consider Headquarters
Treasury's New Certificates Popular...
Palestine Arabs to Resist Zionists.... Canadian Rail Men Apply for Hearing Lincoln "Quotation" of Wets a Fraud... Greek Statesmen Indorse Feminism....

Financial

Italian Business Men Visit England.... German Nationalistic Sentiment Grows

Bion J. Arnold—Portrait.

Emigration to Australia Growing.

Loans of War Finance Corporation.

Bank Conditions Show Betterment.

British Rubber Production. Sporting Wimbledon Tennis

The Page of the Seven Arts......
The White Horse of Kilburn......
Theatrical News of the World......

OF DRY ENFORCEMENT

IUDGES SOUGHT WHO WILL FAVOR

HARDING DEMANDS

VEX BOTH SIDES

Virtually they are challenging the people of America to "pay your money and take your choice," for any label they may choose to wear.

There are always a few persons they may choose to wear.

There are always a few persons who naturally oppose every effort to advance moral welfare. They are such a minority, however, that they would not have caused a ripple in the perfect enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, if they had not been augmented by the organizing ability and financial resources of the manufacturers of intoxicants. Taking advantage of the hard times and unemployment, those interests caused to be formed small groups of malcontents and to these good organizers and puband to these good organizers and pub-licity agents were supplied.

Thousands Under Wet Banners Former saloon keepers and others engaged in the liquor trade were coraled to form the initial paper organisations. Some of them, however, have developed far beyond that stage and are enrolling many thousands of persons in a definite league to overthrow the prohibition law. These associations are exerting every bit of influ-ence they can muster for the selec-tion of wet candidates for national, state and municipal offices in the next

election.

A careful inquiry to ascertain what organizations there are whose purpose is either to cancel or mitigate prohibition in the United States shows the following \$7 back of this propaganda:

Prohibition.

American People's League. American Sporting League Anti-Blue Law League of America

Anti-Dry League.
Association of Moderate Legislation Auxiliay Caravans for Women (Or der of Camels).

Constitutional Liberty Leagu

Good Fellows of America.
Liberty Defense League.
Light Wine and Beer League of

America.
League of Rights, Inc.
Manufacturers' and Dealers' League
of the City and State of New York.
National Liberty Party.
National Order of Camels.
National Order of the Sphinz.
New York Anti-Prohibition League.
National Personal Liberty League.
National Liberal Alliance.
One Hundred Per Cent American
Split League.

Personal Liberty League.
Puppets League.
Self-Determination Lea

Sanity League of America.
Sanity League for Beer and Light Wines.
Society for Repeal teenth Amendment.

Veterans of Liberty.
Vigilance League.
National Association Opposed to

Citizens Liberty League.
Temperance League of America.
American Longevity Association.
National American League. Enforcement To Be Weakened

The task which the liquor interests have set for themselves in the immediate future is to break down law enforcement. To that end they are striving to bring about the election of judges and executive officials in states and municipalities or counties who will be lenient with the rum runners and bootleggers. The purpose is to

(Continued on Page 4, Co

ARMENIANS BELIEVE TURKS MAY THWART ALLIED INQUIRY

Little Evidence of Atrocities Would Remain, It Is Asserted, If Nationalists Have Forewarning

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, June 20 (Spe-cial Correspondence)—The recent pro-ical department of the Turkish Army, posal made by the British Government in an interview with a representative How can England assure herself that France will not exert every effort to justify the atrocities? It is almost a foregone conclusion that such will be the result of any inquiry. Long offer the commission could arrive on the ground the Turks will have eliminated all traces of their vandalism and will sufficiently terrorize the surviving, miserable Christians that none dare tell anything that would prove dare tell anything that' would prove disfavorable to the Kemalists."

posal made by the British Government of sending a commission of inquiry to investigate the latest atrocities of the Turks against the Christians of pressed intense astonishment at the proposal of such an investigation commission. "I cannot conceive," he said, "what kind of logic can prompt all branding the proposal as unwise and unpractical. Arevelian Mamoul, the Armenian daily, in a leading article, terms the plan a "mockery." The paper asks: "Are not the wholesale deportations and massacres sufficient to condemn the Turk that the powers."

The Christian Science Monitor, expressed intense astonishment at the proposal of such an investigation commission. "I cannot conceive," he said, "what kind of logic can prompt thing that is obvious and needs no investigation. However, it is the same European powers that frequently have established the veracity of the Turk in regard to similar atrocities."

Dr. Tarpinian is of the opinion that to condemn the Turk that the powers Dr. Tarpinian is of the opinion that must once more seek fresh proofs? any kind of an investigation will prove

"There is a vast plain near the

(Continued on Page 3; Column 4)

GERMANY'S PLIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 11-"Germany and financial situation in Europe. While voicing his private opinion and

Asked whether he thought France would have to back down from its insistence that Germany pay the limit this official's cryptic comment was "You cannot get water out of a stone.

France, Italy and Greece, to go further into the matter.

Britain, the representative understands, has agreed to this arrangement, subject to the acceptance by other powers of the condition that the Paris conference proposals be adopted as a basis of discussion. Italy is likely to be agreeable to this arrangement, and the representative understands that French opinion is also coming to the present organic law of

It was intimated, however, by Treasury officials that the American

Jean V. Parmentier, French Director negotiations with the debt funding was considered not only fair but a commission.

said at the white House that but a waiting for the other to move to end crystalization of the highest ideals of the strike.

AMERICA WILL QUIT IN SANTO DOMINGO

WASHINGTON, July 11—The State
Department announced today that a tentative program for evacuation of behind the Labor Board and the move the strike be settled immediately, it

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—The industration would not countenance detrial situation, with the railroad and other untoward events. coal miner strikes foremost, was dis-With 400,000 railway shopmen and cussed today at the meeting of the 650,000 coal miners on strike and Cabinet. Reports were made to the many allied industries affected, the

President by Harry M. Daugherty, the labor situation is the chief topic for Attorney-General, and by Dr. Hubert discussion in official circles her today.

The Postmaster-General is receiving reports almost daily of irreg-Work, the Postmaster-General, on the railroad strike, and by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and ularities in the mail. These are James J. Davis. Secretary of Labor, being turned over to the Department

of Justice. It was also learned that copies of the more flagrant reports are being turned over to the President for his personal consideration.

No effort is being made by the Interior, on the coal situation.

It is the railroad strike that is causing the Administration the greatest anxiety. The President is confident that a solution of the coal prob-Administration to settle the strike of shopmen. Mr. Davis said "It is up lem will be found and that there will shopmen. Mr. Davis said "It be no shortage of coal." He feels that to the Railroad Labor Board." to the Railroad Labor Board." Reday on the French steamship Savoie to the key to the settlement. It was the Labor Board and the shopmen's come directly to Washington and open said at the White House that the plan spokesman, B. M. Jewell, are each

> Coal Rationing Possible Operators and mine workers' repre-entatives are expected to accept the President's proposal for settling their strike. Each side is caucusing its members today for votes, but no reply is expected until Monday. Briefly the plan is that the men go back to work immediately at the scale of wages pre-valing when they struck March 31, and there be appointed a commission

to arbitrate a new wage scale.
Unless the strike is settled shortly tentative program for evacuation of Santo Domingo by American military forces had been agreed on with a group of Dominican leaders, who have been in Washington some months on their own intifative in conference with department officials.

The program will be carried out, the statement said, "as soon as it can be ascertained whether it meets with the approval of a majority of the Dominican people."

behind the Labor Board and the move of the Attorney-General, in appointing special deputy marshals in the strike be settled immediately, it was said by Mr. Hoover, it would not be necessary to give priority, but he areas is in line with the policy laid down by the Executive. Should the strikers fail to heed this warning more vigorous steps are promised.

The high administration official in case his proposal is rejected, the added that the railway situation is getting more serious every day. He was not prepared to say what the mines would be seized and operated to insure a fuel future holds in store, but he was supply next winter.

FRANCE NOW DRIVEN ing to refer the matter to the various governments. TO BE CONCILIATORY TOWARD GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

call to the bankers to reunite will be

Stress is laid upon the need for a strict control of German finances, although the guarantees committee finds it difficult to establish that control, and no clear definition of what is out of the present crises, and is theremeant by control can be obtained. It is recognized that no country like moratorium, particularly rmany can be administered by another country or a combination of countries. It is realized that even mere supervision is impossible in an effective sense. Little remains of the idea of control, and yet great insistence is placed on the word. Poincaré also calls attention to the paradox of German magnates, dustrialists and financiers enriching themselves by various expedients and sending their capital abroad while the State is ruined.

Famine in Bank-Notes Causes Acute Situation

By Special Cable BERLIN, July 11-There was much talk here last night of an international loan as the only way out of Germany's grave financial crisis. The situation generally continues chaotic the Reichstag is concluded and a vote taken, no daylight will be seen. The feature of yesterday's resumed debate was the firm statement made to the Reichstag by the Bavarian ambassador in Berlin, to the effect that the Ba varian Government could not accept the measure in the present form. He added that Bavaria was prepared to support a measure in which considermodifications were embodied The debate was adjourned until today when it is expected a vote will be

In the meanwhile attempts to extend the Coalition Government to in-clude either the German People's Party on the Right or the Independent Socialists on the Left is not meeting with any great success. In a manifesto which is circulated throughout Germany today the Majority Socialist Party will declare that they cannot make any sort of a parliamentary alli-ance with the reactionary, and at heart thoroughly, Monarchist People's

"Any extension of the Coalition Government," adds the manifesto, "must to include Independent Socialists, not reactionaries." so far as Berlin is concerned, continues, and is accentuated by the printers' strike and the newspaperless soldiers earl capital it creates. The National printing works are still closed down as a consequence of the strike, and the famine in bank notes of all dimensions grows acute. It was stated last for example, it might not be possible, owing to the shortage men-tioned, to pay the miners their wages The Government contemplates to issue "emergency paper

Immediate Meeting Probable

LONDON, July 11 (By The Associated Press)-M. Poincaré will probably be invited to London immediately for discussions with Mr. Lloyd George on the reparations question as affected by present conditions in Germany, acofficial circles here.

depreciation in the value of the mark.
The Earl of Balfour arrived late,
Fresh acts of violence

having previously conferred with Sir.

According to diplomatic quarters, news from Germany today was less Cal., and another out on a \$5000 bond pessimistic in character, but it was charged with kidnaping Patrick Galpointed out that the recent slump in lagher, a boffermaker employed in the the value of the mark had been foreshadowed since the close of the Genoa Conference.

Opposes Meeting of Allies

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government is ed to an immediate meeting of the allied powers to discuss the reparations situation, and it will only consent to such a meeting as a final This was made plain in official circles today after a long conference between M. Dubois, president of the commission, and M. Poincaré.

Dr. Fischer told the commission that where Germany had succeeded in getting together sufficient foreign exchange to meet the payment of 50,000,000 gold marks due July 15, but whether this payment will be exacted has not yet

PARIS, July 11-Plans for a Monarchist revolution in Portugal, fixed for Sunday, were successfully crushed by the Government's precautions, says a dispatch to "Le Journal." About 100 persons were arrested, including Commandant Souza and many officers, and Alvaro de Castro, former Premier

Dr. Fischer said he would present a formal request for a moratorium at a meeting called by the commission

on circles will likely be acted upon by the commission without wait-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Enterned at second-class rates at the Post Office at Rooten Mass. II S. A. Acceptance for melliling at the content of the second second class rates at the second content of the second conte

Many Shots Fired The letter asking for the mora-

torium is expected to suggest the cancellation of all the remaining pay-ments this year, leaving the matter of a moratorium thereafter open for the time being. Under this arrangement the question of the futher moratorium would be decided later upon fuller Several shots were fired at 1 o'clock consideration and in view of what may happen in Germany in the next

w weeks.
It is understood that the majority of the commission sees no other way fore prepared to vote a temporary one was hurt. there is general realization that no loan to Germany is immediately possible and that relief for present con-

ditions must come quickly. A moratorium on Germany's back payments for the remainder of this year was thought in circles close to the Reparation Commission to be quite probable as a result of a conference this forenoon between Dr. Fischer, chairman of the German War Debts Commission, and all the members of the commission, in a hurriedly called informal session.

RAILROAD CLERKS ON SEVERAL LINES IOIN IN WALKOUT

United States marshals were protectsituation generally continues chaotic and until the debate on the Government's Defense of Republic bill in International and Great Northern searched by the troops, and a gun was found on one man. It was confiscated. railroads which are in federal re-

The Santa Fe announced that it was 'on top of the strike" and that the situation was improving steadily.

"A few more days," said A. G. Wells, vice-president of the road, "will put us where we were before the trouble started, as a large number of our old employees are coming back to work fired three times in the direction of the and many new men are applying for flash.

Rail Officials Driven Off

National Guard troops from Boone ville and Columbia, Mo., were ordered to New Franklin, following alleged threats by strikers warning officials of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to leave town within 24 hours. H. G. Odell, trainmaster; R .E. Patterson roadmaster, and O. O. Horton, super visor of building, left New Franklin following the threats.

Bloomington, Ill., was one of the outstanding trouble centers, but apprehension was somewhat abated by the presence of state troops. The soldiers were greeted with jeers as the patrolled the shops and yards of Public confusion, the Chicago & Alton. Machine guns were trained in the direction from which a few shots were fired at the soldiers early today, but the fire was

Clerks Refuse to Work The tense situation at Bloomington was aggravated by the clerks, who

quit work after they had announced they would refuse to continue while were on guard in the shops. Officials of the train service brotherhood also protested against the pres-

Officials of the striking shopcrafts renewed their protest against the military occupation but promised Colonel in command, that they would do all that was possible to avert

Deputy United States marshals guarding the International and Great Northern arrested two strikers at Tex., after a strikebreaker was beaten.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a Cab-inet meeting today at which the chief tion of trains has interrupted the subject under consideration was the United States senatorial campaign in situation and the Missouri, candidates being compelled

California. At Roseville, 15 miles Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador from Sacramento, an employee of the to the United States; Sir Robert Pacific Fruit Express was shot while Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on duty at a car-icing plant. Armed and Sir Basil Blackett, Controller of strike sympathizers were said to be Finance of the British Treasury at the occupying positions commanding the

One man was in jail at Red Bluff

Southern Pacific shops at Gerber.
At Newcastle, Cal., attempts were made to dynamite one of the largest water tanks on the Southern Pacific

The railroads generally are endeavoring to operate their shops and union headquarters stands firm in its determination not to weaken in the face of railroad ultimatums.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois announced today that it was preparing to ask an injunction in East St. Louis, Ill., to cover all points in southern Illinois. This would include the mining towns in the Herrin district, the recent mine troubles occurred.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen will not strike, for the present at least, according to a statement issued this morning by D. W. Helt, president of the organization. The decision was arrived at after a conference between he executive board of the union and the Railroad Labor Board.

Troops' Control of Shops Results in an Exchange

for tomorrow.

This request, it was indicated in 300 shots exchanged by state guards-The Associated Press)—More than men and snipers marked the first night's control of the Chicago &

of Shots at Bloomington

Alton shops by troops.

Two men hidden in a gulley north of the shops filed twice at sentries shortly before 3 a. m. Three hundred rounds from automatic rifles

were poured into the gulley.

At daylight the place was searched, but no trace of the snipers found. Shooting was resumed at 7:15 this morning, when snipers fired on a sen-try at the northeast edge of the shop yards. It was unofficially reported at the guard camp this morning that

with two companies of troops to

The night was a succession of alarms. At midnight three shots were fired at sentries near the north end of the plant. A lieutenant and a detail set up a machine gun covering a grocery store where 15 to 25 strike

from the direction of an elevated roadway a block north of Seminary which bounds the northern side of the shops. The sentries responded with no indication that any-

At 2:45 Maj. L. W. Roszell received a report that four men had slipped past the sentry line into the shops on spying expedition and had made Just before 3 o'clock two shots

hummed past a sentry. They apparently came from a weed patch in a little gulley just north of Seminary Avenue. Three automatic rifles sprayed the

patch with 300 rounds of bullets and here was no further firing from during the night. Daylight failed to reveal that anyone had been hit.

Testing Out Troops Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Nunan, in charge of the guards in the shops, predicted this morning that today will be the decisive day. After a round of the sentry posts at 7 a. m., he said last night's sniping was merely to test out the mettle of the soldiers. Ninety-four non-union workmen ar-

rived this morning. They were searched by the troops, and a gun Crowds of strikers and strike sympathizers began crowding around the shops this morning and at 10 o'clock

orders were issued to set up machine uns covering every entrance. Col. Albert L. Culbertson denied that more than four shots were fired last night. Someone, he said, fired at a with a shotgun, and the sentry

Seven citizens living near shops, and they asked that the militiamen

be restrained from further shooting. Despite Colonel Culbertson's report. a newspaper man who spent the night in the shops and heard the shooting, said he was told by the officers on duty there that 300 shots had

The strikers and members of other mions are planning a mass meeting this afternoon to adopt resolutions demanding that the troops be removed. The entire body is planning to march on the City Hall to present the dethis morning that if the Mayor did not act he would be "run out of town." sition made to the customs tariff bill

Kansas Railroads Expect

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11 (Special)are necessary to the operation of the different systems in this State, all will be in operation this week if the rail-roads are able to secure the men necessary to man them. The Santa Fe system has its big Tools. Fe system has its big Topeka shops

week after the strike was called. Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas. issued orders sending four companies of National Guard to Parsons and may send one company to Pittsburgh. The NEW YORK HOTELS Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad shops are at Parsons and the Kansas City Southern has its shops at Pitts-Fresh acts of violence occurred in California. At Roseville, 15 miles forces at work at Pittsburgh but strikers notified employees that they

There had been no trouble of any kind at Topeka or at other points other hotels in New York within a year. where the shops are in partial opera. They are the Harding, Flanders and tion. The state is prepared to call out the entire National Guard to protect workers in any of the railroad shops that are necessary to continue transportation service.

WASHINGTON, July 11-The deternination of the federal Government to maintain transportation of mails and A-lington, treasurer and general maninterstate commerce during the railway shopmen's strike failed to check today the stream of reports to the Post Office Department of interference by strikers with mail trains.

S. H. Crisler, superintendent of railway mail service at St. Louis, re-BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 11 (By the Postmaster-General, that 3000 miles of railway mail service on the Wabash railway were not being oper-ated. Mr. Crisler added that the fuel situation was serious.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company notified the department today that it had no intention of with-

drawing mail trains.

No further trouble was reported to the department from Springfield and other points in Missouri, where strikers were alleged yesterday to have interfered with the movement of mail matter and the situation at Kansas City was reported today to be

· Postmaster-General Work received from C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Comtwo more companies of troops would arrive today. It is also understood arrive today. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the following telegram today: The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was obliged to annul the operation of its train number 46 from Flora,

rill., to Shawneetown, Ill., yesterday morning and on that account was unable to perform United States Mail service between these points on account of action of strikers who would not permit our officers and employes who were on the ground at Flora, to make up trains. This has been brought to attention of postoffice department authorities in that section.

The railroad company had equipment in proper condition and forces necessary to operate this service, but was prevented from doing so by failure of local authorities to maintain order and provide protection for our employes.

I am bringing this to your personal attention in view of the possibility of more extensive and serious difficulties

nore extensive and serious difficulties superintendent of the railway mail service in Washington to have divisional inspectors sent to all points where railroads had reported strike disorders to make reports to Wash-

SENATOR EDGE ASKS TARIFF ACT CHANGE

ington at once.

New Jersey Republican Announces His Dissatisfaction

With Administration Bill WASHINGTON, July 11—Announcing that he was far from satisfied with the Administration tariff bill in its present form, Walter E. Edge, (R.), Senator from New Jersey, served no-tice today in the Senate that he would not vote for the measure if it failed to provide, otherwise than through ongressional action, some method which individual schedules could be revised as circumstances and investi-gation should warrant. Provision for such revision by the President is contained in the bill.

Passage of this hard and fast tariff bill without opportunity for elasticity of rates," said Senator Edge, "might prove a national calamity. "A tariff which, while affording bet-

ter protection, still results primarily and practically in a general raise of however, telegraphed Len prices at home, without a correspond-Small, the Governor, that approxiing encouragement of world's trade,
mately 200 shots were fired in the narrows our possibility for developdirection of their homes last night, ment to a trade confined to ourselves which is not, in my judgment, a real interpretation of a broad and enlightened protective policy or a lasting so-lution of our economic ills."

ITALY WILL ASK LONG DEBT TERM

By Special Cable

ROME, July 11-Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Ambassador to the United of States, arrived at Rome on Sunday, and is to be received by the King today mand to Mayor Edward E. Jones and He has already seen Carlo Schanzer there were open threats on the streets the Foreign Minister, at Paris, informbefore the American Congress.

to Run Shops This Week the percentage number of Italian emithe percentage number of Italian emigrants should be calculated on the of considerable proportions by the figures of the last census. Finally, he irish Republican Army. All this is in said that the question of debts is not accordance with the earlier threats of

Thus when the question is discussed committing, or allowing, sectarian in December, Signor Ricci, who is resisting in the streets. The Unionists under partial operation. The largest ported to be returning in September, shops on the system are in Toneka will propose a project for the liquidaand 2600 men were employed there tion of debts by which the dollar will utterances and the refusal of the when the strike was called. The be calculated at the rate of exchange Orangemen to attempt retaliation for company asserts that it had nearly at the time the loans were made. He 1600 men at work last Saturday, one will also propose payment in 100 nish strong corroboration of this yearly installments, and postponement of the payment of interest for the first

ADDED TO CHAIN turned here from Belfast. He said:

Special from Monitor Burcau NEW YORK, July 10-The Claridge-NEW YORK, July 10—The Claridge-Annex at Forty-Third Street and tinue while a single Nationalist or could expect trouble if they continued to work after noon Sunday. Milt Gould, the sheriff, has arranged for a large number of deputy sheriffs to protect the workers and if these are not sufficient the National Guard will be called upon.

At Parsons no effort had been made until this week to operate the shops. Owing to the tension among the shop workers and the community it is felt that no effort should be made to felt that no effort should be made to Broadway and the Yates Hotel in Sinn Feiner remains in the city. The Forty-Third Street, forming the Hotel lawbreakers are perfectly well known

operate the shops except under military protection and this has been arranged for. Three infantry companies and one machine gun company the Hotel Cadillac, widely known arranged for the first and one machine gun company the Hotel Cadillac, widely known which might end in their downfall. arranged for. Three infantry companies and one machine gun company were moved into Parsons Sunday inglight and appeared as guards around the shops Monday morning. One of the property will take place on July 31 and on August 1 the hotel will start business under its former name, burgh if developments there warrant burgh if developments there warrant business under its former name, burgh if developments there warrant business under its old name, which was start a revoit against their authority, which might end in their downfall, among traveling men. The transfer of the property will take place on July fast is almost impossible to realize, and shows signs of breaking into open rioting if a single Unionist is arburdled. There will be no change in the name of the Yates.

Mr. Arlington has acquired three America. He controls the latter hotel with J. H. Kenny, Inc. He has also acquired the Colonial Arms Hotel at Jamaica, L. I. The new corporation will be known as the Adolph-Arling-ton Hotel Operating Company with Robert E. Adolph as president; Clar-ence E. Lowes, secretary, and Edward ager. This company will confine its operations to the Cadillac, Yates and Flanders hotels, which Mr. Arlington personally will conduct with his other New York hotels.

VIEWS OF BELFAST **OUTRAGES CONFLICT**

Loyalists and Republicans Each

happenings in northern Ireland. A

ry of Home Affairs, Government of Northern Ireland, of the seizure of an No. 2 Battalion, No. 1 Brigade, Third Northern Division. This confirms in-formation recently given by a promi-nent Unionist that the Irish Republican army operations were on a large scale in Belfast, where the organization had no right to be.

Presumption of Guilt

These operations, the informant said, raised a strong presumption of the guilt of this organization in connec tion with the whole series of Belfast murders, explosions and burnings.

The material captured consisted of important Irish Republican army documents and records and also quantities of arms, ammunition, explosives

and substances for incendiary bombs. This is taken as confirming the contention that the principal responsibil ity for the Belfast outrages lies with the militant Sinn Feiners. In this connection it is recalled that long be-fore the Belfast disorders started the southern Republican leaders were, in the course of their expression of opnorthern government, freely threatening "to carry the war into Ulster" and to render the Northern Government unworkable." Subsequently, in con-which legalized public porters. I nection with the sniping in the streets, statement the association says: of Belfast a "liaison officer for Ulster" of the Irish Republican Army by the name of O'Duffy, admitted he had his. men posted about the streets, although

of military action by the southern Irish in the northern area. The reason for the importance attached by the Unionists to yesterday's news is that, whereas in recent months bitterness, and in some cases the responsibility for lawlessness, may be ascribed to individual loyalists He also informed Signor Schanzer as well as to the Sinn Feiners, the that he had been able to arrange that evidence now accumulating indicates definitely proved that some public the tone of Sir James Craig's recent utterances and the refusal of the the murder of Sir Henry Wilson fur-

> Northern Government Blamed The Free State view of the situation is equally emphatic. It has been

restore order in Belfast if they had

"In the second place," he continued. "it is of extreme importance to Ulster that stable conditions should be esnot true to affirm that sooner or later Ulster will be compelled to cast her lot with the Free State, for even if wisdom pointed to affiliation with the rest of Ireland popular opinion would revolt against such a step. The power of looking at political ques-tions dispassionately does not exist in Belfast

Ulster Has Grievances

"Ulstermen undoubtedly have griev-The Northern Government was ances. The Northern Government was 'let down' by the December treaty.

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sked. The treaty completely ignored or existence and proposed to replace to Council of Ireland by the Dublis

representative of The Christian Science Monitor, therefore, has gone into the matter with well-informed representatives of both sides.

According to the Ulster view as to responsibility for the Belfast outrages, significance is attached to the official announcement by the Ministry of Home Affers Government of the guerilla character. For the Guerilla Aspect in Country DUBLIN. July 11- (By The Associated Press)-Irish warfare in the country districts is becoming of a guerilla character. For the most part the insurgents evacuate threatened Irish Republican Army headquarters positions before they are attacked. in Belfast. The units identified were leaving a trail of burning buildings. positions before they are attacked, Prisoners taken by the nationals are said to be poorly supplied with arms and equipment.

An official communiqué today announces that a convoy of troops from Loughrea to Ennis Saturday evening fought a body of irregulars near Gort fought a body of irregulars near Gort in Galway and took 12 prisoners. One of the irregulars was killed and several others were wounded. The regulars lost one man, killed by a sniper. In County Louth, between Dunlear and Drogheda, a party of 17 irregulars was attacked by the Free State forces who took 12 prisoners and much material

nuch material.

This city is comparatively quiet Two unsuccessful attempts were made last evening to ambush regular troops There were no casualties.

HOTEL MEN ASSAIL PORTER ORDINANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, July 10-The Hotel position to the establishment of a Association of New York has aning prices at the mine to from \$2.90
northern government, freely threatennounced that it will ask the Board of to \$3, although being offered as high Aldermen to revoke the ordinance as \$4 a ton, smaller operators are which legalized public porters. In its

> "The public porter was created by an ordinance passed many years ago, which licensed men at a smallfee to call themselves public porters and to post themselves in or near railroad stations and other terminant for the purpose of carrying baggage public porter was very useful when the numerous transit facilities and public porters are no longer ne porters are runners for houses," pay these porters anywhere from \$1 to \$2 a week, or a fee for each guest that they bring in. They have been overheard to advise strangers not to go to such and such a hotel for fic-titious reasons, and to recommend

houses which were feeing them to act

MOHAIR SUITS

as decoys.'

For Men New Double and Single Breasted Models with "tailored-in" style—and a mohair that is of a distinctively high grade-

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STREET N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C. Where they know

how to fit corrects.

Rich's Shoes

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Presenting a Wardrobe Trunk of the Highest Quality A BECKER WARDROBE TRUNK \$38.50

HARDING DEMANDS VEX BOTH SIDES TO COAL DISPUTE

Blame the Other as Cause of Continued Disorder

Continued Disorder

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—It is remarkable how hard it is—partly on account of the warmth of partless feeling and partly because of the difficulty in ascepting the sections of the vantage. To do so would be almost it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost it resichery in his eyes.

"To the Ulster contention that there will never be peace in Treland while the Sinn Fein reigns in Dublin, one is tempted to reply that 'there will never be contentment in the North until political wisdom is restored in Belfast."

(Continued from Page 1)

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continued expanding operations softened of the period.

In union circles, the disposition is to question where the arbitration would leave the union districts in West Virginia, Washington State and the southwest, which have more or less relapsed to non-union operation. There is also a disposition to consider what the arbitration would do for the new unions which successfully came into helps in certain non-union terinto being in certain non-union ter-ritory of Pennsylvania under the im-pulse of a national strike.

It is the union view that the wage scale fight under the arbitration offer

is more or less won.

The net result was to give both elements in the conference considerable room for thinking.

Price Cutting Problem

Representatives of non-union coal operators will be called together late this week to consider means of dealing with smaller operators who are selling coal at prices in advance of the maximums recently reached by

voluntary agreement, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said today. Mr. Hoover said, the larger non-union operators had been abiding by the price agreements faithfully but the smaller operators were "getting entirely out of hand," and in some places were raising prices as much as 50 cents each week. Small oper-ators in western Kentucky and one Pennsylvania district, he said, were he worst offenders against the fair price maximum.

Attraction of the open market, he asserted, had proved too much for the smaller non-union operators, and while the larger operators are holdin the western Kentucky and Penn-sylvania fields as high as \$5 or \$6 a

Asked as to the means at the Gov which licensed men at a small ernment's hands for protecting the call themselves public porters public, Mr. Hoover explained:

"More moral sussion, that's all I've got. But it's been some stunt to hold the situation for six weeks."

Definite date for the meeting with the non-union operators has not been set, Mr. Hoover said, adding they would be called together the interpart of this week.

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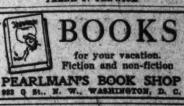
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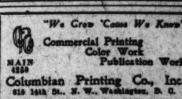
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BUSINESS WOMEN CONSIDER WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS

Federation Expected to Indorse Only Few Proposed Bills but Will Follow Those Vigorously

themselves in Washington where they can watch legislation of interest to their members and maintain easy com munication with the executive depart ments of the Federal Government.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women is allied with women's organizations in the joint congressional committee whose representatives constantly are working with members of Congress for the bills endorsed by their separate organizations. Most of these organiza-tions have offices in Washington, either permanent houses such as the one just purchased by the General Federation of Women's Clubs or busi-ness headquarters such as the one maintained by the National League of Women Voters.

Will Indorse New Bills

In its association this year with the joint congressional committee, the legislative activities of the National Federation of Business and Profesfew bills if the recommendation of the federation's · legislative committee is adopted by the convention.

committee will ask the convention to continue the policy of indorsing "few bills and to follow those up vigorously to the end that the public may understand that business women do not thoughtlessly indorse legisla-

In explanation of this policy Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, director of the junior division of the United States Employment Service and chair-man of the federation's legislative committee, said today:
"The federation constantly is asked

indorse measures which highly specialized for the lay person to discuss intelligently. Such measures include many welfare proposal which should be left to the attention of experts and which are too controversial for us to consider."
Miss Stewart has the support of many delegates in her proposal, in-cluding a number of the New York representatives. Mrs. Elisabeth Sears

who heads the New York delegation "I am opposed to so-called welfare legislation passed in the name of the special needs of women. Any laws which we make should better conditions for men as well as women. We want good laws, but we want them stated so clearly and concisely that we understand what we are endors-

federal amendment prohibiting legislative committee as the principal work for the year. The committee also will advise the indorsement of the bill for the independent citizenship of married women, the Sterling-Lehl-bach bill for the classification of all Government positions according to service with salary and promotion according to ability and irrespective of sex; the Fess bill to place home economics on the same basis in vocational education as trade industry and agriculture and a law to outlaw war.

Committees in Session A conference of the legislative com-

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., July 11 mittee with Miss Stewart presiding (Staff Correspondence) — Establishment of headquarters at Washington is one of the most important prosame time conferences were held on ment of headquarters at Washington is one of the most important proposals that will come before the annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women now in session here. In discussing prospective headquarters at the national capital the federation is following the lead of other women's organizations which have established cation, Dr. O. L. Hatcher of Richmond, themselves in Washington where they va. presiding: program, Miss Marie Va., presiding; program, Miss Marie E. Wing, Cleveland, O., presiding; the federation publication, the Indepen-dent Women, Miss Georgia Emery of Detroit, Mich, presiding.

At the first formal business session of the convention this morning greetings were given by A. W. Chambliss Mayor, and Miss Olah Sweeney, presi dent of the Chattanooga Business and Professional Women's Club, with Miss Forba McDaniel of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Federation re-

In her annual address Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest of Detroit, Mich., president of the National Federation, named peace and intelligent citizenship in city, state, Nation, and world as the two most important pieces of work for the federation outside of its own ranks and the improvement of business women themselves as the chief aim within the organization.

"The business woman of the future women will be confined to a standing," said Mrs. Forrest. "She must have an eye trained to see problems and a mind trained to handle them. She must be able to do common

"Above all she must be trained so that future generations will view her. not as a problem but as an asset in the business world. The distinct work of the federation now must be to help the young business girls who are not equipped to meet after-war conditions. Just as we stood by the men at the front so we must stand by the girl in business so that she becomes equipped to meet the world's demand upon her and so that never again can the economic power of women be wasted.

Large Increase Shown report of the treasurer, Miss Paula Laddey of Newark, N. J., showed that \$66,774.04 had passed through the office during the year, with the expenditures of \$51,658.49 leaving a total of \$15,115.55 on hand.

National and state speakers' bureaux, and a campaign of intensive organization in certain selected states by a national field secretry were recommended to the convention by the executive secretary; Miss Lena Madesin Phillips. Miss Phillips reported the organization of 117 new clubs this year making a total of 168 clubs now members of the national federation.

The state delegation, at luncheon

the convention are state exhibits which fill the Hotel Patten annex and have overflowed into the windows of Each state federation was vited to send a display of the indusa part. Maine responded with a minfature camp, the tents pitched beneath tiny trees grown in the State and beside a little lake in which are canoes. side a little lake in which are cances.

A rural free delivery box gives a bit of color to the scene and piled high are the souvenirs sent by Maine manufacturers for distribution to the manufacturers for distribution to the manufacturers for distribution to the distribution to the manufacturers for distribution to the manufacturers for distribution to the manufacturers. turers for distribution to the deleturers for distribution to the dele-gates, fir pillows; tally road maps from recognized the difficult situation in the automobile association, the thrift

Oklahoma women brought a tiny oil



Montenegro, will you allow me to add my own strong appeal through your columns to the American public to support the efforts of the committee to afford immediate relief to the women, children and aged adults in women, children and aged adults in the cotton seed, and they give us the experience. If they learn to grow cotton and we learn how to stop trifling. exiles in neighboring countries.

This is a humanitarian question, not a political one. This is the first time in the history of Montenegro that a mission has been sent abroad to solicit alms. Montenegro made great sacrifices during the war and her political existence is now threatened. Let generous Americans see to it that the lives of her people are not en-dangered as well.

Checks may be sent to Mr. George Henry Payne, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York; or to Mr. William Forbes Morgan, 71 Broadway, and will be very gratefully acknowledged. Sincerely, LUIGI CRISCUOLO.

53 East Sixty-Fifth Street, New York. July 1, 1922.

the system are demoralizing to both

An Appeal for Montenegro | white and black. The cotton farmer To the Editor of The Christian Science of America is a peon, and his children have a peon's education and the Monitor:

Sir:

Referring to the appeal launched by Mr. George Henry Payne, president of the American Committee Promontenegro, will you allow me to add my own strong appeal through not slave boys. So far a good and not slave boys. and not slave boys. So far, so good ton, and we learn how to stop trifling, how to combat insects, and, more especially, to give the grower his full share of the market value, we will both do well. And the advantage, it seems to me, will be all on our side. JOHN T. BRAMHALL. Chicago, June 17, 1922.

> Holland's Indian Policy To the Editor of The Christian Science

I read with much interest your editorial in The Christian Science Monitorial in The Christian Science Moni-tor of June 5 on "Prospects in the Dutch Indies." You will certainly allow me to say that it is not exact to state that the population of Java and Sumatra is sixty times that, of Holland, Holland having a population of about 7,000,000. I think six times A Question of Cotton

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Referring to the Adelaide, S. A., letter in issue of May 29, it occurs to me that in the matter of cotton growing in South Australia, as there outlined, our own cotton growers also have something to learn. Our dimculty has been with one-crop agriculture, by slip-shod (or barefoot) methods. The result is that boll weevil and other pests are reducing the yield to a quarter, or less, of the normal crop. The social effects of the system are demoralizing to both

of about 7,000,000. I think six times would have been much nearer to the mark, as Java has a population of 35,000,000 and Sumatra perhaps of 5,000,000. Many in this country are opposed to the Dutch. Indies naval program. Its realization is still quite uncertain. I think public opinion here may be very grateful to you for pointing to our colonies in such a way. Within a short time I met two Dutch lournalists of high standing who praised your paper as being the best and most reliable paper of the United States.

DE LANGE.

Scheveningen, June 21, 1922.

derrick, the Colorado federation has a United States forestry display, and there are small bales of cotton from Alabama, replicas of the city gates of Saint Augustine, Fla., pottery from New Jersey and Ohio, and textiles from South Carolina. The Hartford, Conn. Club has brought \$2250 worth of bonds on its club house which it has redeemed this year, and the Kalamazoo, Mich., Club has a large sign calling attention to the fact that among its members are a city comamong its members are a city com-missioner, the register of deeds, one member of the city school board, one member of the county school board and the president of the State Library

PALESTINE ARABS

London Delegate Says Every

House of Commons debate has at least river. The bones you see now are convinced the Palestine Arab delegations of the ones left behind.' tion that their agitation against the "After a while there was a rumor to Zionist régime in the Holy Land has the effect that an inquiry commission shot its bolt for the time being. Its members, therefore, are packing up and expect shortly to leave London after a year's labor in the British

The work of the Arab delegation has been by no means fruitless. A definite check has been put on the political four declaration has been officially interpreted in its most moderate sense. Furthermore, the constitution of the proposed legislative assembly has been amended in a direction more consonant with Arab ideals.

Arab Ideals Explained

Nevertheless, the essential difficulty emains. The crux of the Palestine question lies in the control of immigration and'so long as this remains Ali Ihsan Pasha who laid the foundaoutside the power of the popularly elected body the menace to Arab supremacy continues to exist. Conversely, if such an elected body, which per cent Arab, secures control. Jewish immigration would be stopped and the Balfour declaration would become merely another scrap

In conversation with a representaive of The Christian Science Monitor, Musa Kazim Pasha explained that the disappointment at the conclusions alattempted to demonstrate that the Balfour declaration is incompatible with Great Britain's expressed intention to satisfy national aspirations. His mission has been to enlighten public opinion, and the generous support accorded by the bulk of the English people, the independent press of the state delegation, at luncheon the country, and the House of Lords, today, caucused for appointments to the nomination committee.

Appoint the independent press of the country, and the House of Lords, convinced him that the British people as a whole approve the independent press of the country, and the country are considered as a country and the country and the country are considered as a country and the country and the country are considered as a country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country and the country are considered as a country are Among the interesting features of Arab viewpoint. In the meantime the vote in the House of Commons had shattered their hopes.

Zionists May Be Resisted Asked his opinion of the probable future developments, Musa Kazim Pasha declared that Palestinians decline to acknowledge any mandate based upon the Balfour declaration, although they feel no hostility to the mandate

that there will be disorders locally, in which event the situation may prove interesting. There is little doubt that while no question of anti-Semitism is ing and will be continued until tonight

and Accountants Union No. 12,646 was gathering of the Pythians, especially suspended last night at the order of samuel Gompers, by Hugh Frayne, will take place on Thursday afternoon, at which time it is expected 20,000 to look upon the Nationalists as local union and drop some of the of the Grand Lodge of Pythians are present members.

Itohal feeling. The common people, Balboa Park already has started. Workmen are now engaged in rehabilitating the structure used for the Young Turk policies, began once more to look upon the Nationalists as on the building will be completed by Sept. 1.

Kemal, leading the movement adroitly Contracts for providing nearly 500,-

in order to spread radical propaganda.

ISLANDS FOR WAR DEBTS

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 11—A proposal that the United States should take over islands in the Caribbean Sea, which are owned by European nations, as part payment of world war debts, was advocated before the annual state encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans by Hamilton Fish Jr., United States Representative, here yesterday.

TRIBES CLASH IN NATAL !

MARITZBURG, Natal, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Chief Pqikazi of Basaro tribe and about 20 of his followers have been killed in a fierce fight with the Tembu tribe. The trouble arose over the boundary dispute, which has been these tribes on two previous ocasions. Basaro's people were completely defeated, their kraals were burnt and the women and children field. Mounted police were sent to the scene.

ARMENIANS BELIEVE TURKS MAY THWART ALLIED INQUIRY

Conference Procedure

ent, advising moderation.

Yet to Be Determined

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 11-It is still uncertain

whether Mr. Lloyd George and Rav-

mond Poincaré will meet to discuss the Near East problem before or after

the representatives of the Allies pres-

respondence and the British view has certainly come to approach the French view. The last note of Lord Curzon agreed to the idea of bringing

the belligerents together without any preliminary ultimatum or acceptance

of conditions. Nevertheless, the British note holds to the March program,

elaborated by the Paris Conference In reply, France declares that she is

naturally disposed to stick to the program of March as far as possible.

It is now probable that there will be no specific meeting of the Allied

ministers before the general meeting of the Turks, Greeks and Allied rep-

resentatives, since there is virtual agreement. Certain points of proced-

Prime Ministers to Confer

Prime Minister was due in London early in August for the allied confer-

ence on the Near East, but an invita-tion for him to come earlier is now the Near East, but an invita-

It seems unlikely that Carlo Schan-

zer, Foreign Minister of Italy, would

LONDON, July 11-The French

ure, however, remain to be

own of Malatia (Diarbekir province) the road we were passing was covered with human bones. Pretending igno-rance of the fact, I asked the Turkish soldier attending me to give me an

Ground Was Cleared

TO RESIST ZIONISTS

and had not taken any share in the communication with the looting, and then he proceeded to tell sioner. One night I was successful in having a short interview with the these you see are the bones of the unfortunate Armenians deported from my immediate escape from that town various provinces. I swear on the lin order that I might save myself.

Almighty that until the date of those massacres I did not know that there were so many Armenians in the world. By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—The overwhelming majority received by the official governmental policy in the recent House of Commons debate has at least

was on the way to the spot in ques-tion. Immediately all labor gange were put in action to clear up The bones were collected ground. carefully and taken to a far away valley where they were buried. A few weeks after my last journey across the plain I passed the same point and any trace of . Turkish barbarity.

ing story which will show you how Turk is devising savage and cun ning means and ways to prohibit any inquiry commission getting at the

"After the armistice Ali Ishan Pasha (at present commandant on the Karahissar front) adopted strict measures to control all the demobilized troops passing through Diarbekir. It was tion of the Turkish Nationalist movement at Nousebin (near Mardin) with the express view of rising against the British in Mesopotamia. The British Army had advanced to Arab-Pounar and was expecting to enter Mardin. One day a persistent rumor was put in circulation to the that a British colonel would visit region for the purpose of making an inquiry into the Turkish atrocities committed on the native Christians.

British Officer Hindered "All Ihsan Pasha immediately sent very urgent orders to the Turkish authorities in Mardin and Diarbekir, commanding them to use every means to obstruct such an investigation and victims to the commission.

ing, with his interpreter, arrived at fire to warm their chilly limbs and get dried their wet clothing. A few Turkish gendarmes came up and the superior meeting of the British and gered, gives Italy the right to claim by a full meeting of the Supreme don. the plain of Mardin, in two Turkish but it is considered certain that the load carriages, and alighted near the expected meeting of the British and Turkish gendarmes came up and put out the fire, and harshly drove away the British colonel. A second fire sions reached.

MAINE PYTHIANS REACH PITTSBURGH

Grand Lodge in Executive Session-Big Parade Thursday

were engaged in nothing less than a fight for their very existence.

In view of this statement, coupled with the tenor of the manifesto is—

Weren E. Riker, and this deliberated about the peace settle—

Meliberated about the peace settle—

Ment they might not invite Greece to of customs and internal revenue and occupy Constantinople because of one of the principals in the Blair
Some real—or imaginary—fear of Dover controversy, had submitted his what Russia might do? And then the resignation, effective July 15. with the tenor of the manifesto is-sued today, outlining the Arab case in Gen. Warren E. Riker, and this greater detail, it is evident that the struggle will continue. It is possible when the California and middle west

ing to union leaders, is caused by ness has been transacted. communists who quietly have joined

NEAR EAST STATUS BLAMED BY TURKS ON ALLIED POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Nationalist movements in Egypt and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the India were an incitement and an en-Play Upon National Feelings

that there will be disorders locally, in which event the situation may prove interesting. There is little doubt that while no question of anti-Semitism is involved, the sympathy of the mass of British opinion is with the Arabs.

The overburdened taxpayer strongly objects to the erection of a Jewish or any other national home at his expense and if, in addition to this, British troops or gendarmeric are employed to suppress any native rising against the immigrants, the outcry in this country would assume formidable proportions.

RADICALS DISRUPT

BOOKKEEPERS UNION

NEW YORK, July 11—The charter of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union No. 12,646 was suppressed by suppressed part of the Bookkeepers, by Hugh Frayne.

Sewmell Bearlothia and minute west interesting and middle duction in proportions and middle provided the city.

Play Upon National Feelings

These factors—and these alone—
gave the Young Turks a chance to get the time of the time of the young Turks a chance to get ack into power. At the time of the parade, which will as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companing and the time and five officers, which will take provided the provided the power at the time of the provided the provided

ALLIED INQUIRY

was started, which shared the fate of the first one.

"The Turkish guards had received orders to do everything possible to turn away the "British infidel."

"Colonel Keeling drove to Mardin. As soon as he entered the town, the Turkish guard stopped the carriage and, dragging the driver to the road administered on him a severe threshing and abused him for 'carrying in a Turkish carriage such an infidel as this dirty English."

"All of the Amenian residents were "He, with a few introductory words, attempted first to preve that he had not approved the Armenian massacres and had not taken any share in the looting, and then he proceeded to tell me the following: "Effendi (Sir), all these you see are the bones of the unfortunate Armenians deported from my immediate seasure from that town the father were two governments. In this dirty English."

"All of the Amenian residents were reality there is but one. The younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Russia, Bollowing: "Effendi (Sir), all these you see are the bones of the unfortunate Armenians deported from my immediate seasure from that town the father were two governments. In the colored property watched in order to guard against any of them entering into communication with the commissioner. One night I was successful in heaving a short interview with the previous deported to make the surface it flooks as if there were two governments. In the commissioner of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation of Turks in Constantinople is as thoroughly Nationalist as is the younger generation o the father at the table declares to you that the Nationalists are completing the ruin of Turkey. Son and daughter do not believe this, and they resent the father's making such a statement to a foreigner.

Mustapha Kemal, however, has Turkey behind him only because of the force of his organization which frankly terrorist in methods, playing politics by intimidation. Opponents are assassinated or convicted of treason and executed. Short shrift is given to anyone who dares discuss the merits of this or that Nationalist policy. Even in Parliament or resi policy. Even in Parliament, or perhaps I ought to say especially in Par-liament, are men afraid to speak out.

the Near East problem before or after the Turks and Greeks are placed face to face. Today M. Poincaré's view is that it will be better for the Greeks and Turks to confer together, with the month of Ramazan—feasting after fasting) the Ottoman Empire has ever the Turkish people persists in be-lieving that salvation and a restoration of territories will come by reason of what Angora can and will do there will be a still sadder Bairam next

ITALY DETERMINED TO GUARD ALBANIA

With Return of Signor Schanzer Mandate Will Be Taken Up

By Special Cable

ROME, July 11—Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister, is expected at Rome today, when he will inform the Cabinet of the result of his mission to London and Paris. He will also examine the situation in Albania, which is considered unsatisfactory. In official quarters, it is said that Albania is not yet able to govern herself as Jugoslavia and Greece are intriguing against her independence.

It will be remembered that Italy

recognized by the Council of Ambas-sadors and by the Anglo-Italian agreeattend such a conference, in view of ment of Sept. 27, 1921. Thus Italy is bis recent long absence from Rome, responsible for the maintenance of independence there which, if endan-gered, gives Italy the right to claim

MR. DOVER QUITS TREASURY POST

Efforts to Be Made to Retain Him for Few Months

WASHINGTON, July 11-Informa-PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11 (Special)—The 3000 Knights of Pythias holding an encampment at Schenley

the Cabinet meeting and Dr. Dover was not at his office. The informa-

being held behind closed doors and it may be dissension in the local, according to the is said that, so far, only routine busing to union leaders, is caused by ness has been transacted.

The dissension in the local, according held behind closed doors and it a right moment came, was able to defy the Sultan's Government without anyone ever thinking he was a rebel. The sympathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of Constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of constantinople had already being heald to the sulfar are pathics of constantinople had already being heald behind closed doors and it.

Kemal, leading the movement advoitly and waiting until a right moment came, was able to defy the Sulfar's government without anyone ever thinking he was a rebel. The sympathics of constantinople had already being heald behind closed doors and it.

Kemal, leading the movement advoitly and waiting until a right moment came, was able to defy the Sulfar's government without anyone ever thinking he was a rebel. The sympathics of constantinople had already being heald behind closed doors and it. been acquired for the Angora move-ment before it declared itself openly to complete the roofing of all the and, after a few skirmishes, it was buildings before the winter rains come (D) STANDARD NIGON CON

Wonderful wearing qualities.

In dark Brown Elkskin,

Also brown canvas, reinforced

with leather toe caps and counters. Foot form last-Neolin

Soles. Including Barefoot San-dals with flexible yet durable soles; also in smoked Elkskin

Oxford, with brown leather

Misses' and Children's PLAY SHOES

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.

49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON 11

Children's sizes, 6 to 101/2...\$3.25 trimmings. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2......\$4.25

Tagainst the No. NEW CERTIFICATES SELLING RAPIDLY

Treasury's Latest Securities Are Designed to Take Place of War Savings Stamps

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Treasury Department is pushing as rapidly as possible its new system of raising revenue through the sale of Savings Certificates and is meeting with pronounced success, the sales avaraging about \$400,000 a day.

These certificates are intended to

These certificates are intended to take the place largely of the Savings Stamps of the war period and were devised as an acceptable form of investment for people of moderate means who make an especial point of

security on loans.

Explaining the details of the system a prominent treasury official said today:

Explaining the details of the aystem a prominent treasury official said today:

Treasury savings certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1,000 (maturity value) maturing five years after issue. Interest is paid on these certificates at the rate of about 4½ per cent per annum compounded semi-annually, if held until maturity. At present a certificate of \$25 is sold for \$20, a certificate of \$100 for \$30, and a certificate of \$1,000 for \$30.

These certificates can be redeemed at any time upon presentation, but when redeemed before maturity interest is paid at the rate of about 3½ per cent compounded semi-annually. No interest is paid at the rate of about 3½ per cent compounded semi-annually. No interest is paid until the certificate is redeemed, and the interest is reckoned from the date of issue to the date of payment. When allowed to continue until maturity the total interest accumulated amounts to 25 per cent on the money invested.

Every person, corporation, partnership or association can buy up to \$5,000, maturity value, in Treasury Savings Certificates in any one year. The certificates are not transferable, and are payable only to the owner named on the same. The owner's name and addrebs, and the date of issue must be inscribed on the certificates. Certificates are redeemed upon presentation at the Treasury Department, by mail or otherwise. Treasury savings certificates may be purchased at any post office, from the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, from other banks and trust companies, or direct from the United States Government Savings System, Treasury Department, washington, D. C.

Treasury savings certificates are registered at the Treasury Department, protecting the purchasers from loss or theft. They are exempt from state and local taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) and from the noressity of having something in place of the war savings stamps, something that would pay the poople a fair rate of interest and which at the same time could be converted into cash without delay

Government wants the money and the people want a good investment. All that is necessary is that the poeple should understand what is offered them in order to secure a gratifying

SAN DIEGO CHIEF HONORED SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Duncan Mackinnon, San Diego Boy Scout commissioner, has been appointed a member of the committee on education of the National Boy Scout Council. This committee is making an extensive study of the Boy Scout movement throughout the countries in a confinction with a committee in the constitution with a committee in the countries of the study of try in conjunction with a committee re-cently selected by the National Educa-tion Association.





Overheard on the street floor, last week:

"This store is always so roomy and comfortable."

Said by an out-of-town merchant:

So much space is wasted in Wanamaker's."

Two points of view: which

To be sure, we could crowd the aisles with tables, and fills up the open spaces with odd lots of merchandise, but-

It is not OUR way of doing business.

Merchandise is a large consideration here, but no larger than service.

There is something to good storekeeping besides dollars and cents.

STADLER & STADLER MEN'S TAILORS

785 FIFTH AVENUE-AT 59th STREET, NEW YORK

Special Summertime Fabrics appropriate for Day, Evening, and Sport Wear. Delightfully cool and comfortable. Smartly Tailored to Individual Measurements. Our Zephyr Weight Tuxedo Suits of Midnight Blue are a timely suggestion.

BUSINESS SUITS \$150

FORTY SOCIETIES ARE PLOTTING DRY ENFORCEMENT OVERTHROW

(Continued from Page 1)

houses with explicit instructions to the pseudo proprietors to allow them Eighteenth Amendment will be dead to be run in the most objectionable and nothing will remain but to repeal manner so that decent citizens will be disgusted by their presence. All of this program is aimed to arouse a feeling on the part of the public that it would be better to have licensed places where mild beverages centainplaces where mild beverages centaining a small amount of alcohol can be sold, which can be kept in bounds by

sample of that form of propaganda Peter G. Boyle, a publisher at 267 West Seventeenth Street, New York City, sends out a letter to clubs, organizations, and individuals as fol-

Appeal for Independence

Inclosed please find an anti-prohibition booklet, which needs no explanation. Shall we as American citizens allow a narrow-minded fanatical and dictatorial class to take from us that which we prize above all else as a nation—personal liberty and freedom of thought and action in all that was guaranteed us under the Constitution? If our rights can be torn from us as easily as they have been by the ques-tionable Eighteenth Amendment, where will such insanity end? If we do not resent this class injustice with our votes for those who will rectify it, we shall, no doubt, be treated to prohibition of tea, tobacco, coffee, candy, dancing, music, movies, theaters, autoriding and other so-called reform amendments ad pauseum amendments ad nauseum.

There are vast numbers of Americans laboring under the delusion that the Eighteenth Amendment can never be repealed. Let all such disabuse their minds of that idea. After the Eighteenth Amendment had been passed by seven short of the number required by Arti-cle 5 of the Constitution and had been ratified by more than three-fourths of the state legislatures, it was discovered that it did not specify what constituted intoxicating beverages, nor did it provide any penalty whatsoever for disobedience to this amendment.

Section 2 provided that Congress

legislatures should have current power to enforce this ndment by appropriate legislation. Congress had not passed the Volstead act nor any separate State passed its own enforcement act, the Eighteenth Amendment would have been a dead letter for no matter how often the Amendment was violated the violator

could not have been punished. Therefore the Volstead act is the real bone of contention. We must see to it that that act shall be amended to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. When the benefits of the amendment to that act have been demonstrated its full repeal will be in order. Nor, in all probability, would it marked decline. mit the manufacture and sale of light

Special from Monitor Bureau

ever again be possible to enact a similar unjust law. When this point has been reached the situation.

Big Sale Expected

the licensing authorities.

Another part of the program is to keep constantly before the public the argument that a beverage with no Un-Economical," by Frederic Lyman higher alcoholic content than 2.75 per Cobb, expects to sell large quantities cent is innocuous, and that it will to organizations to be distributed and be a great revenue producer and at used in the political campaign. He National Association Opposed to Prothe same time will reduce the number quotes prices for large numbers. The hibition, according to Robert D. War-of rum runners and bootleggers. book itself is designed to appeal to dell of Detroit, head of the Michigan Authors, publishers, professional men the man whose logic is controlled by branch. and politicians have been enlised in a thirst more than anything else. It that part of the campaign. As a contains the usual mass of inconsistencies and incoherencies.

On the face of it, there might be some reason to believe that it was put out by persons who were solely interested in personal liberty. That is the way much of the literature against prohibition appeared which was published during the period of agitation for state and federal laws. was always claimed that these articles were written by unprejudiced advocates of independent thought until the United States Senate conducted its investigation and showed that the authors were being paid by the brewers and liquor dealers.

It was shown during that hearing, for instance, that John Koren was retained by the United States Brewers Association for \$5000 a year, to furnish "statistical advice." Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and a trustee of the Busch estate, Ira Bennett, an editorial writer in Washington, and L. B. Namier, were all paid contributors to the American Leader. Mr. Nagel received \$125 an article.

Educators Deceived Into Approval Mr. Koren's articles were used exensively as the original investigations of a great authority and independent research specialist. He was indorsed by prominent educators, and other influential men, who did not know, however, that he was a paid agent for the brewers.

During the investigation it was brought to light that the liquor interests had employed lawyers, doctors, ministers, and men and women in nearly all walks of life to float propa ganda similar to that which is being so sedulously disseminated today for

light wines and beer. It is not unlikely that another Senate investigation will be ordered to find out who is behind the present-day propaganda. It is known that some

Amendment, expect to enroll 500,000 State Federation of Labor; Thomas support candidates who openly oppose

ington, George Zabriskie, James Spey

voters as members before the New York H. Kilduff, E. Henry Lacombe, M. Jef- the Volstead law.

Act but merely fixes a definition of what shall constitute a legal liquor within the meaning of the law. It provides that the manufacture of beer provides that the manufacture of beer and other liquors containing 2½ per cent of alcohol shall be permitted and that possession of such liquor in the home shall not be a violation of the law. It prohibits the sale of liquor containing more than ½ of 1 per cent in public places. The Cincinnati Chapter claims a membership of more than 1500

Michigan Campaign Is Aimed

at Electing Wet Candidates DETROIT, Mich., July 11 (Special) plans of the Michigan branch of the

"We are mailing questionnaires to all of our congressional candidates, both old and new," said Mr. Wardell, "as to their stand on prohibition. Their replies will be made known to the members of our association.

"In 53 counties, the more densely populated of Michigan's total of 83 counties, we have made preparations to send out later in the year questionnaires to 250,000 voters asking them their opinion of the Volstead Law. These questionnaires will come back to our office and should be analyzed and tabulated by January. It is quite likely that we shall ask for a Statewide vote on beer and light wines at the spring election of 1923."

Active Opposition Planned for Colorado Dry Candidates

DENVER, Col., July 11 (Special)-The Colorado division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition plans an active campaign against candidates for election to Congress this fall from Colorado who favor prohibition declared William E. Foley, president and former district attorney for Denver.

Candidates favoring a light wines and beer modification of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be supported by the association, which has 1000 dues-paying members in Colorado now and which plans to have 5000 by fall. Mr. Foley said the fight here will be concentrated against William N. (R.), of Denver and Guy U. Hardy, (R.), of Canon City, Colorado repre sentatives in the National House.

Missouri Lines Up Candidates

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11 (Special) -Opposition or support of legislative of the true friends of prohibition in and congressional candidates in Missouri by the state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will be announced tomorrow when replies to questionnaires sent to the candidates are to be assem-bled. Should a candidate fail to reply his opposition to the purposes of the association will be taken for granted. 500,000 New Members Before Fall Elections association will be taken for granted. The association seeks the repeal of the Volstead Amendment and has for Horace Y. Corey. Dr. Richard Derby, its slogan "light wines and beer now George W. Elliot, Allan W. Evarts, —no saloons ever." A speaking cam-NEW YORK, July 10 - The wets George W. Elliot, Allan W. Evarts, through the state-wide propaganda of Stuyvesant Fish, Harrison Grey Fiske, paign has begun. Voting membersship playwright and theatrical manager; in the association is open to every the New York State Division of the George L. Forrest, Austin G. Fox, one except brewers and distillers and Association Against the Prohibition James P. Holland, president New York the obligation of the members is to

Wets Busy in Minnesota

Col. R. H. Gillett, vice-president and Charles A. Moran, Kermit Roosevelt, general counsel in charge of the New York division, in conversation with a reporter for The Christian Science Gilbert G. Thorne, George A. Wash-ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11 (Special) that the union prevailed upon the Organization of at least 100 local Cleveland Railway Company to make ranches in Minnesota communities The New York and New Jersey er, financier; Dr. Hudson Maxim, inis planned by the state committee of
campaigns, it was said, are not so far ventor, and Samuel Gompers, president National Association Opposed to Pro-National Association Opposed to Pro-hibition. Public meetings to arouse advanced as the anti-prohibition ad- of the American Federation of Labor. Two mass meetings have been held sentiment that sufficient pressure may notably in Illinois, but a "barr'l" of no recently by the New York division, be brought on members of Congress small proportions waits to be tapped one in Madison Square Garden and the as soon as the wet political leaders other in Brooklyn, to "protest" against of Volstead amendment, are included the so-called restriction of personal in campaign. Plans are being formu-In the central and western New liberty and others are said to be in York districts, where the wets have contemplation. In addition, the plans lated under direction of H. G. Whit-more, state chairman. Any person of the wets are said to include a ever connected with the liquor busithere has been a change in sentiment monster street parade. The parade, ness is barred from membership. Aid in favor of prohibition enforcement it is understood, is to be featured a of business, professional club womer since the recent Pennsylvania primary few days before Nov. 7. will be sought. The movement is still in a preliminary state.

and Gifford Pinchot's rout of the light wine and beer elements. The New York division of the association opposed to prohibition includes for the Democratic nomination for RATEROS" OF MEXICO in its membership, however, such prominent individuals as Col. Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel; Gen. Daniel Appleton. J. Edgar Bull, Irvin S. Cobb. humorist; Walter Jeffreys Carlin, present Democratic incumbent. KEPT OVER BORDER

doro Gil, Liberal leader.
"The President is authorized," reads
the bill, "to adopt measures needed to
assure effective neutrality in case of
war against the United States and ef-HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, July 1 (Special Correspondence)-By presidential order, the petty and habitual criminals of Mexico, commonly known as "rateros," are being gathered and are being shipped to the penal desert island of Las Tres Marias in the Gulf of California.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10 (Special) zation takes the position that every —Energies of Cincinnati Chapter, National Association Opposed to Proformed on the wet and dry question the United States.

SPANISH CONVOY ATTACKED

Ohio Beer and Wine Advocates Fighting for Wet Candidate for Governorship

New York Wet Society Proposes to Enroll

voters as members before the New York ferson Levy, Johnston Livingston, Seth state elections next fall, according to Low. William DeForest Manice,

hibition are concentrated in a campaign to assure for Homer Durand of and therefore is attempting no propapaign to assure for Homer Durand of Coshocton, O., the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio and to cause. The proposed constitutional amendment which will be voted on at

been aggressive of lafe, it is reported

Mr. Durand is a candidate before the primaries for the gubernatorial nomination on an out and out wet platform. He has carefully deleted the whiskey question, however, and is appealing to all Republicans who favor beer and light wines to vote for

him at the primary election, Aug. 8.
The Cincinnati Chapter has indorsed his candidacy and is making an active campaign in his behalf. The organi-



WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement-please mention The Monitor.

Coshocton, O., the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio and to obtain in conjunction with the chapters in Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo enough signatures to a petition for two and three-fourths per cent beer and light wines in Ohio.

Mr. Durand is a candidate before

A PERMANENT MARKER FOR REFERENCE BOOKS are the figures 2, 4, 6 and 8.

RAPID PAGE FINDER CO. 6206 Victoria Avo., St. Louis, Mo.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING PAGE FINDER For example, in finding page 364, place the right thumb on the 60 in the line below the 3 at the top of the book. This will open the book at page 380; then on the 4 at the bottom of the book and you will open to Lay the book open on the table. At the top of the book you will see the letter "P" and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, etc. These stand for Preface, 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500, etc. book and you will open to page 364. Any decimal page can be found with one opening, and any other page with two The even hundreds are on the left and the odd on the right of the double notches. ings.

INDEXING TEXT BOOKS A SPECIALTY

WETS ADMIT DEVISING FRAUD IN "QUOTATION" FROM LINCOLN

Affidavits Show Statement That He Opposed Prohibition Was Framed to Win Negro Vote

—Action at the polls next November the claim of "certain wet organizaon congressional candidates rather tions" that the "Immortal Lincoln had
than a state vote on beer and light wine ever lent even a hint of approval to than a state vote on beer and light wine ever lent even a hint of approval to at that time constitutes the campaign the liquor traffic," Mr. Milner made public an affidavit signed by three nationally known men setting forth that an alleged quotation from Lincoln which was used in a local option campaign in Georgia in 1887 was an admitted fraud.

. The affidavit, signed by the Rev. Sam Small, Evangelist, the Rev. Sam Jones, and Henry W. Grady, declares that "sometime after the campaign, Col. John B. Goodwin, who had been the director of the anti-prohibition forces, told that he himself had composed the alleged words of Lincoln so as to attract the adherence of the colored voters.

The alleged statement of Lincoln's views was set forth in a circular widely broadcast in the campaign, and did much to defeat the local option measure by winning over the entire Negro vote to the side of the wets, Mr. Milner, explained.

The words credited to Lincoln, but since admitted to be those of another were:
Prohibition will work great injury to

Coronado Decision Invoked in

Ohio Street Car Case

CLEVELAND, O., July 11 (Special)

-The Coronado decision of the

backed by the Chamber of Commerce.

cision that "as a matter of substan-

tive law, all members of a union en-

ful injury are liable to suit and re-

The suit is filed in the name

\$10,000 damages from the local union

of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Em-

ployees of America and another \$10,-

000 from the Cleveland Railway Com-

pany, which operates the Cleveland

Mr. Baker alleges that he was

motorman in 1921 but 'was not a

member of the union. When the In-

terurban cars enter the city limits of

Cleveland they operate over tracks, under rules of and rates of pay of the

Cleveland Railway Company. Baker

harges that the local union and the

Cleveland Railway Company had and

still have an agreement that only

union members may be employed and

such representations to the Cleveland,

Painesville and Eastern officers that

the latter were obliged to discharge

complainant. The Cleveland Cham-ber of Commerce is backing the suit

on the ground that it is fighting for the so-called "American plan" open

TO AMERICA BY CUBA

HAVANA, July 11-Effective aid for

the United States by Cuba, in case of

an attack on the United States, is

provided in a bill introduced in the

House of Representatives by Helio-

fective co-operation in favor of the

United States which Congress could

DUTCH AMBASSADOR RESIGNS

THE HAGUE, July 11—Dr. J. C. A. Everwyn, the Dutch Ambassador at Washington, at present spending his holidays here, has tendered his resignation.

nation for entirely private reasons

authorize."

BILL PROVIDES AID

covery.'

city lines.

SUED FOR \$10,000

CHICAGO, July 11—Denial that Abraham Lincoln had once declared himself opposed to prohibition is made by the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, associate minister of the Presbyterian Church, a veteran of the Civil War and chaplain of the Loyal Legion.

In a statement intended to refute the claim of "certain wet organiza—Lincoln's Proclamation," and was followed with this appeal: lowed with this appeal:

Colored Voter: He appeals to you to protect the liberty he has bestowed upon you. Will you go back on his advice? Look to your rights! Read! Act! Vote for the sale.

Mr. Milner declared that the alleged statement of Lincoln is being circulated today by organizations opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, and appealed for a "campaign to forever clear the name of the Great Emancipator of so foul a stigma."

The affidavit made public by Mr.

The affidavit mage public by Mr. Milner says in part:
That the Rev. Sam Jones, Henry W. Grady, this affiant, and many other speakers then openly denounced the purported words of Abraham Lincoln to be a flagrant forgery, defied discovery of them in any recorded utterances by Lincoln, and offered a reward for proof of their genuineness, but no one proof their genuineness, but no one pro-duced any such proof.

That some time after the excitement

That some time after the excitement of the campaign had disappeared, this affant, in conversation with Col. John B. Goodwin, who had been the director carried at the next referendum, he of the anti-prohibition forces in said will undertake the amendment of the campaign, was told by Colonel Goodwin. of the anti-prohibition forces in said campaign, was told by Colonel Goodwin, that he himself devised the circular in duestion, composed the alleged words of reason in that it attempts to control man's appetite by legislation, and in making crime out of things that are not crimes.

A prohibitory law strikes a blow at the law of the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn things that are not crimes.

A prohibitory law strikes a blow at the law of the circular in duestion, composed the alleged words of Parliament to examine the existing of Parliament to examine the existing of the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn thought the circular in duestion, composed the alleged words of Parliament to examine the existing of the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and it will make its report to the dates of the circular in duestion, composed the alleged words of Parliament to examine the existing of the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and it will make its report to the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and it will make its report to the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and it will make its report to the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and it will make its report to the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and it will make its report to the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn the private and the private and it will make its report to the colored voters and had done so because to win the private and take the existing of the colored voters and had done so because to win the private and take the existing of the colored voters and had done so because to win the private and take the existing of the colored voters and had done so because to win the private and take the existing of the private and take the existing of the private and take the existing of that he himself devised the circular in question, composed the alleged words of Lincoln so as to attract the adhesion

CLEVELAND UNION | NEW ZEALAND VOTE

'Drys" May Get Victory This Year Which Forces Almost

United States Supreme Court is invoked in a suit just filed here and The action cites the highest court degaged in a combination doing unlaw-John S. Baker, a former employee of the Cleveland, Painesville, and East-Interurban Railway, who asks failed to carry prohibition.

Its leaders say that they are not in a position to spend as much money this year as they did in 1919 and that their campaign will necessarily be on a smaller scale. But they believe that They attach much importance to the New Zealand voters. The liquor rade evidently is going to fight very vigorously to retain its position, and it appears to have an initial advantage in the form of the ballot-paper that will be used in December.

Majority WaseSmall

FIRST POLL-APRIL

For national continuance......

MAY BAN LIQUOR

Won in 1919 Referendum

on the prohibition issue has com- ditions. menced in New Zealand and presently the parties will be fully engaged in effort at a special referendum held in numb April, 1919, and at the regular poll at the end of the same year, and it just

New Zealand electors voted on the liquensing question in 1919 as follows:

The conditions attached to the second poll were that any issue should be declared to be carried if it had received a majority of the total votes cast, and that in the event of no issue being carried, the liquor trade should continue. This year's poll is to be taken on the same three-issue ballot paper, so that in order to win, prohibition has got to beat the other two issues combined. It failed to do that in 1919 by a very narrow majority. The transfer of 1950 votes from continuance or State control to prohibition would have been sufficient to have made New Zealand dry.

dry.

The prohibitionists realise that the ballot paper is not a fair one, but they ballot paper is not a fair one, but they are not grumbling to any extent just now. The form of the paper was accepted as part of the arrangement made when the Government permitted the special poil in 1919. Under that arrangement the old three-fifths majority provision disappeared, and that provision was a bigger handicap on the prohibitionists than the three-issue ballot paper can be. issue ballot paper can be.

Amendment of Law If the "drys" can get half the votes, plus one, in December, they will carry

prohibition. Formerly they were required to get three-fifths of the votes cast, so that in effect a "wet" vote had 50 per cent more value than a

licensing law. As a preparatory step he appointed a committee of members the House of Representatives during the present session. The prohibition-ists were represented on the committee, but they were in a minority, and if they fail at the next poll they will watch the amendment of the law with

Mr. Massey has held the balance fairly enough between the parties in recent years, but he is not a supporter of prohibition and he has not disguised his own opinion that the Won in 1919 Referendum.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 12 (Special Correspondence)—The 1922 fight trade, is producing unsatisfactory con-

Law Requires Rooms

The sale of liquor and the provision anticipation of the regular triennial of accommodation for the traveling public are linked in New Zealand. The holder of a publican's license has The Prohibition Party made a great to provide meals and keep a certain number of bedrooms at the disposal of the public. His license may be canceled if he fails to fulfill the re-quirements of the law in this respect. But there is difficulty about securing the increased hotel accommodation required by a growing population when the publicans have to face the chances of the prohibition poll every third year. The supporters of the liquor trade will make the most of this argument if licensing legislation

is brought forward this year.

The prohibitionists will be handicapped by the fact that although they are so strong in the electorates they are relatively weak in Parliament. The political issues have been virtually separated from the prohibition issue for many years. Naturally the political influence they possess to pre-vent the extension of the term between the polls or the withdrawal of any of the powers now possessed by the electors in reference to the liquor trade.

Family

CANADIAN RAIL MEN APPLY FOR HEARING

Mechanists' Leaders Say Position Is Critical-Men Ready to Lay Down Tools

WINNIPEG, July 11 (Special)-The railway machinists of Canada have applied to the Federal Government for the appointment of a board of conciliation, under the new Industrial Dis-

ation, under the new Industrial Disputes Act, to deal with the disputes arising over wage reductions recently ordered by the Canadian Railway Companies. The action of the association follows a meeting of delegates from the railway companies with representatives of the mechanics during the week end, at which it proved impossible to reach an agreement.

The board will be constituted in 10 days, according to legal requirements. Every effort is being made by the men concerned to avoid calling a strike on Canadian lines as they realize the seriousness of such a step. The union officials say it is felt generally, however, that the situation is critical. A vote on the question is now being taken and early reports indicate that about 95 per cent of the men favor laying down their tools rather than working under the agreement proposed by the railways. The principal objection, in addition to the wage cut, is to the clause necessitating working Sunday on a straight time basis, instead of on the time and one-half basis as according to previous agreeinstead of on the time and one-half basis, as according to previous agree-

ments.
The decision will affect 33,000 men in Canada, 5000 of whom are machinists. The strike situation in the United States will be discussed at a meeting in Winnipeg tomorrow of delegates from Canadian Pacific Railway brotherhoods, including union officers of the railway conductors, trainmen, engi-neers, maintenance of way men, tele-graphers and shop craftsmen.

CARAVAN BOUTE GUARDED BEIRUT, Syria, June 20 (Special correspondence)—Due to the heavy

caravan travel at present noticeable be-tween Aleppo and Deir-el-Zor, the iceal gendarmeria are exercising unusual vigialnce to insure the security of the ARGENTINE PRESIDENT-BLECT

ROME, July 11 (By The As Press) — President-elect Don Marcel de Alvear of Argentina arrived he today from Paris on the royal arai.

The King and many notables welcome him upon his arrival.



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HALIPAX TORONTO REGINA

GREEK STATESMEN INDORSE FEMINISM

Leaders in Parliament Outspoken in Their Advocacy of Votes for Women

ATHENS, June 20 (Special Correspondence)-The first of June will remain memorable in the annals of the Greek Parliament, especially to that large majority interested in the progress of the feminist movement. The following is a brief resume of the discussion in Parliament.

Mr. Gounaris, Minister of Justice, submitted a motion, in which he proposed that the right of voting should "recognized" to women in Greece, and not "granted." His point was that the vote, according to the Greek Constitution, never was "granted" to men, and as there is no clause in the Constitution, never was "granted" to plicitly to women, no amendment should be made "granting" it.

Mr. Stratos warmly supported the view that women have reached that stage of development in Greece, when they must be given the vote, "even if they do not all of them ask for it.' Mr. Cocotopoulos opposed this idea. Mr. Vassilakakis (Liberal M. P.)

spoke very eloquently and refuted all anti-feminist arguments with a very clear logic supported by vivid facts and countless examples of the rapid evolution of Greek women. He said that it was untrue to state that women in Greece" have not asked for the vote, and he proposed that five years hence, a plebiscite among women should be organized, enabling women to record their wishes regarding their right to vote.

He dwelt on the work of Mrs. Parren as a feminist leader, praising her organizing capabilities, manifested quietduring years of toil for the Women's League, and the Association for Women's Rights, and above all at last year's Panhellenic Convention of

Of course, such motions as these feminist proposals are not dealt with in one night's debate. The discussion, to parliamentary usage, any measure proposed has to be discussed three successive times before being passed; herefore no definite measure was

taken or passed.

Nevertheless, one more step forward has been taken. The fact that three prominent parliamentary leaders have put forward motions supporting women franchige and that one whole meeting of the National Assembly was occupied with this matter, helps to strengthen, the work already achieved on these lines by previous governments, which is far in advance of all feminist progress in Greece up to now. The factiful moments their stout vessel, in replica, making an artistic vesting, more than 300 years in the future, to a triad of restful scenery—wooded bank, placid stream and gracefully arched highway bridge.

Throwing its latticed shadow across the reproduced Half Moon, (the permanently anchored gift to the Palisades Interstate Park, Commission from the Hudson—Fulton Celebration Committee) the Popologen Creek bridge connects, in bonds of

a member of the Italian Commercial

Delegation now on a visit to Great

Britain, gave a representative of The

Christian Science Monitor recently an

outline of the objects which the dele-

gation hopes to accomplish by its visit.

emphasize the fact that our mission

by a British delegation to Italy.

The position with regard to oil

somewhat delicate and has been

somewhat delicate and has been giving rise to a certain amount of misunderstanding between the people of the two countries. During the first three years after the war, when the demand for oil was considerably

ITALIAN BUSINESS MEN VISITING

of Certain Commercial Anomalies Also Sought

greater than the amount available, anything like a tariff wall which will Italy, like most other countries, found alienate the sympathy of her best

Italy, like most other countries, found herself short of supplies. In the words of Signor Boriello: "She began to feel rather aggrieved. She felt she was being done out of her fair share. Everybody says, 'Oh, they send it else-



Main Picture: Four-Million-Dollar Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge to Connect Albany
Post Road and Henry Hudson Driveway. Upper Insert: Popolopen Creek Bridge on
Henry Hudson Driveway and Anchored Replica of the Ship "Half Moon." Lower
Insert: Buttermilk Falls Bridge on Hudson Palisades Interstate Park Highway, Opposite New York City—Yonkers Boundary Line

New Suspension Bridge Across the Hudson Planned

New York, June 17 feminist proposals are not dealt with in one night's dehate. The discussion, serious and weighty on the part of Mr. Gounaris, animated and sincere on the part of Mr. Stratos, earnestly opposed by Mr. Cocotopoulos and enthusiastically supported by Mr. Vassilakakis, who with his humorous resilakakis, who with his humorous resilakakis, who with his humorous resilakakis. size and of Manhattan and the upper reaches of country northward, the Half Moon, 58½ feet long, 16 feet beam, and of 80 tons burden, tediously wended her way up the Half wended her wa oblighted by the ladies' boxes, wended her way up the Hudson ould not end in one night. According River.

The commander and crew of the tiny craft from overseas could not possibly have conjured up in their most fanciful moments their stout

Tariff Walls Unprofitable

| steel, the historic sites of the Rev-Special Correspondence

WHEN Henry Hudson, the Englishman in command of the Dutch ship Half Moon sailed up "a great arm of the sear running toward the north," in quest of the "Northwest Passage short sea the motor vehicular traffic and the motor traffic and the motor traffic and tr

In striking contract to the smug Popolopen Creek bridge, with its historical surroundings and facsimilized "Half Moon" companion maintaining silent guard beneath, will be the new suspension bridge across the Hudson River, from Anthony's Nose, on the east bank above Peekskill, to Bear Mountain on the west bank. Thus Thus will be linked together the Albany Post Road and the Henry Hudson Driveway by a span, the initial con-struction of which is now under way.

The Popolopen Creek and the pro-posed Bear Mountain Hudson River bridges are eloquent testimonials to the fine waterway crossings that the highway makers are placing along the scenic Hudson, the idea being to harmonize human craftsmanship expressed through the bridge-builder's abound in fulsome measure along the "American Rhine."

New Traffic Routes

Frederick Tench, president of the engineering firm of Terry & French, informs The Christian Science Mon-ENGLAND IN INTEREST OF TRADE itor that the new bridge, to cost about \$4,000,000, will probably be completed by his firm in 1924. It will Coal, Oil and Tariffs Chief Topics of Discussion-End open up new traffic routes benefiting Now York, New Jersey, New England and Pennsylvania, and its construc-tion was authorized by the last legis-Special from Monitor Bureau amicable arrangement while we are lature of New York.

NDON, June 20—Signor Boriello, in Great Britain. Of course, you know Mr. Tench told a

Tariffs an Important Issue
Last of all, tariffs. This, in Signor
Boriello's opinion, is the thorniest question of all. He frankly disapproves of protective tariffs. "If an in- War Department in times of necessity. is entirely non-political. It is really dustry cannot get on without being being made to return last year's visit protected," he says, "let it go, and try dustry cannot get on without being The farming community and dairy inlivan counties of the 'Empire State.' your hand at something else." He in-There are, however, three questions of importance to us which we shall stanced the case of faring in Italy. by the use of this bridge, be able to doubtless discuss, namely, coal, oil At one time, the duty was two lire for deliver vegetables and milk into New and tariffs. d tariffs. 200 bags. Most of the potato flour came from Holland. Then they started to

for their money. The sooner we can find a way out of this dilemma, the better it will be for the trade of both countries."

Oil Situation Is Delicate

wall to gay? Signor Boriello gave delight, a holiday trip from west to east, and vice-versa. Pleasure traffic to Bear Mountain Park, and along the west bank around Storm King Road can, by way of the new bridge, be negotiated free from the present the finer flavor. annoyance and delay resulting from standing in line for many hours wait-Again, Italy produces many olives. So does Greece. It therefore follows, according to Signor Boriello, that Italy, or any other country similarly situated, must be careful to avoid anything like a tariff wall which will alignate the sympathy of her best ing for a ferry. The ferry problem too, offers many pleasure automobilists to drive all the way down the west shore of the Hudson to Fort Lee, opposite New York City, in or-der to get across to the metropolis. This hardship will be overcome by the

proposed Bear Mountain Bridge "The new structure will be of the suspension type with a clear span of 1650 feet between towers, two shore spans about 200 feet each, and clear height of 135 feet above the Hudson

Everybody says, 'Oh, they send it elsewhere because they can get a better price for it, and practically all Italy feels that if it had a national company working wells of its own, things would be different. Personally, I don't agree. Private companies must sell in the best market. All the oli companies are run by private capital and it really doesn't matter much whether it is British, American, French, or Dutch—or Italian. Still, that is the situation and we hope somehow or other to get a national concession which we can run by national capital. A lot of people think we are 'on the grab,' but that is not the case and we hope to come to some ing capacity of 70 pounds per square foot, or of a moving load of 30 tons.

The sidewalks are to have a loading MEALING BROS.

erning the Hudson suspension bridge show that the Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Company has been empowered by an Act of the Legislature to build the structure, the charter right pranting permission "to build and operate the bridge, charging tolls, for a period of 30 years." Estimated motor traffic to pass over the bridge, based on data for the year 1920, will be 500,500 automobiles and trucks, that figure being deemed conservative

by the State Highway Department. The charter provides that the bridge "shall be kept open to the public at all times upon payment of tolls, at or below the maximum rates hereinafter provided," and then follows a detailed schedule of toll rates to be charged for "excesses with less and the most smally that during one of the most to be charged for "excesses with less continued and the personnel of the most continued to the continued and the most continued to the most con to be charged for "persons, vehicles and animals.'

Another Attractive Bridge

through certain specified conditions in solve difficulties than in this crisis.

"It was said that the strikers were the charter granted the Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Company to build and operate the structure that is to be located "about 31/2 miles north of Peekskill, and about 40 miles north from Times Square in New York City."

Another attractive bridge that compels admiration is the new concrete span carrying the Palisades Interstate Park Highway over the Buttermilk Falls abyss directly opposite the New York City-Yonkers boundary line.

Nestled loftily among trees, foliage, we have struck oil near Rome—good quality oil, and, we believe, a lot of it.

But—we still want more."

Mr. Pench told a representative of a majestic background of a majestic background of the Buttermilk Falls span, 170 feet the first physical connection over the high, apparently clings to the first physical connection over the high, apparently clings to the receiptous Palisades, half way up the precipitous wall between summit and river. The gently arched gray-toned chasm "crossing" stands a silent tribute to the skill of the bridge builder, who treated his subject to make it conof the highway blasted and dug out of the solid sandstone masonry of the Hudson Palisades.

KIMBERLEY TO TRY

"Taking them in order: As you know Italy has practically no coal. She has abundant water-power, which she has only begun to develop. She already has electrified several sections of her railways. Doubtless bedieneds coal. She always used to buy he bedieneds coal. She always used to buy he British coal and now she wants to buy it again. The difficulty is that the British coal trade is in a bad way and so is Italian industry. We want to buy and can't afford to pay, with the exchange as it is. The British want to sell and can't afford to wait for their money. The sooner we can in content of the system of the public is paying its money to both the exchange as it is. The British coal rade is in a bad way in the exchange as it is. The British coal rade is in a bad way in the exchange as it is. The British coal rade is in a bad way in the exchange as it is. The British coal rade is in a bad way in the exchange as it is. The British want to sell and can't afford to wait for their money. The sooner we can in example—Italy is a great producer for their money. The sooner we can in example—Italy is a great producer from Holland. Then they started to then they started to six lite, whereupon farina manufacturers in the duty was increased to six lite, whereupon farina manufacturers will be able to prevent a food short-and the duty was put up to 12 lire. "That duty was put up to 12 lire. "That duty was put up to 12 lire. "That duty was increased to six lire, whereupon farina manufacturers will be able to prevent a food short-and the ferry service between New Will be able to prevent a food short-and now the want to the duty was put up to 12 lire. "That duty was increased to six lite, whereupon farina manufacturers will be able to prevent a food short-and now she wants to be able to prevent a food short-and now she wants to be able to prevent a food short-and now she wants to be able to prevent a food short-and now she wants to b



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GEN. SMUTS CALLS CHARGES FALSE

Facts as to Mine Strike Laid Before Party

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, South Africa, May 5 (Special Correspondence)-General Smuts speaking at the

critical periods in the history of South Africa we sat still and did nothing. Let me say that nothing is further from the truth. I do not know of any The State of New York reserves the period in my life when we worked right to acquire the bridge, eventually, harder to make things right and to

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BRITAIN PROMOTES INDUSTRIAL ART

Artists and Craftsmen Unite in Institute's Success

Repecial from Monitor Buress

LONDON, June 26—One of the happiest attempts at post-war reconstruction in Britain is the establishment, through the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the Board of Education, of the British Institute of Industrial Art. As its name denotes, the object of the association is to promote an intimacy between British art and industry, which have been strangely divorced since the factory took the place of the domestic workshop.

To those familiar with the industrial areas of the north, where wealth, in terms of money, is produced at the sacrifice of beauty of landscape and amenities of environment, the conception of a movement which insists on the need for beauty in industrial products, is full of hope. For, when once general taste is reawakened in harmony of line and loveliness of color, it is conceivable that the democracy may gradually rise to a higher level. Special from Monitor Burgay

would remain standing arm to the last moment. The Chamber of Mines said that it was a question of impossibility and that the country must choose between a continuance of the mines or a closing down—and they could not continue running the mines when the costs connected therewith were those of the past. Therefore, it was impossible for the Government to force the parties to come to a solution and all that we could do was to see that law and order were maintained, and do all we could to bring the parties together and see if they could not come to an agreement. Now that this has passed and the country has come through the crisis of the strike, an attack is made on me in Parliament as a vote of thanks, I suppose, to myself and the Government—the bitterest attack I have ever heard.

"I do not mind these accusations. "I do not mind these accusations. But it affects the people and the country, and if the lawful authority of the country is blackened and attacked

it is conceivable that the democracy may gradually rise to a higher level. This movement is, of course, at present in infancy, but its well-wishers take hope in the fact that it has aiready renounced state aid and is now a self-supporting enterprise aided by voluntary subscribers. Much of this success is due to its governing board, which includes Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, economic adviser to the Government in 1919, and a former in this manner we must ask what are the consequences and what must be the impression on thousands of ignorant, uneducated people. "The revoultion which has just taken place, I am convinced, is deep in its roots based upon the same motives—that is, to see if the Govern-ment cannot be got rid of in this the Government in 1919, and a former high official at the Board of Trade; Sid Cecil Harcourt Smith, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Sir "Now that all this trouble is over and we stand on the other shore I am sure we can look back gratefully and think that South Africa has stood the Kenneth Anderson, a promoter of art-education; Sir Isidore Spielman, di-rector for Art at the Board of Trade; test successfully and is stronger than ever. It is no artificial combination, this union, but a body of law-abiding, patriotic South Africans, people who saw that the future of the country did Charles Tennyson, Assistant Director of the Federation of British Indus-tries, and Maj. A. A. Longden, the Director of the Institute of Industrial orders, but in peaceful development and in the building up of a united nation. In that spirit they came together and that is what the South African Party stands for."

Art.

To these are added a panel of some hundred craftsmen, manufacturers, and designers who have already contributed to the improvement of indus-trial art and who form the selection and advisory committee of the institute. Artists, who are here turning their attention in increasing numbers to the products of industry, are invited to submit specimens of their work to this committee, whether they be designs for textiles or for pottery, metal-work or furniture, or for com-mercial printing and posters. From these, a selection is made for free ex-hibition in London, the provinces, and

urgent appeal to the Government for No charge is made for admission to the prohibtion of this article.

these exhibitions, the result, so far,
The promoters of the movement are being the stimulation of wide interest. anxious to make sure that there is a At the recent exhibition in the Cor real desire among the people in favor ration Art Gallery, Bradford, 68,000



not rest on strikes, revolutions or dis-

FINLAND MOVEMENT

WOULD BAN TOBACCO

HELSINGFORS, June 9 (Special Correspondence) - Finland's prohibition-

ists are now about to launch a fresh

fight, this time against the use of to-

bacco. A congress has been held in

Helsingfors in order to prepare an

of such prohibition

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Association of Arts and Industries Plans for Chicago Training School

Chicago, July 8 Special Correspondence ITH the growth of the industrial arts collections in Gunsaulus Hall at the Art Institute and the projection of plans stained glass were exhibited, and Prof. Frank L. Schoell of France, Charles S. Peterson, of School of Prance, Charles S. well-equipped school for training dein the middle west. It is certain that conviction has ripened, and the national need for the perfection of manufactured productions fit to rival those from abroad, will be realized. Chicago as a distributing city of all sorts of goods and a meeting place of producers and buyers, with the ambitious Art Institute and the Academy of Fine Arts enrolling more than 5000 students annually, offers the logical educational center for the middle west. Artists, artisans and distributors have Artists, artisans and distributors have the museum, the school and the factory ing of teachers. Hence there is no as well as the markets as a common ground for a better understanding.

This was true in the days of Benvenuto Cellini, but later in some way can Terra Cotta Company made an artist and artisan grew apart, and the address on "The Romance of Terra startling fact of the movement of Cotta," illustrated by a feature film

Dr. Gunsaulus' Vision

Ever since Dr. Frank Gunsaulus saw a vision of Gunsaulus Hall as an industrial museum equal to that at Hamburg in Germany or any similar practical showing place of artistic handicrafts, the collections have been increasing in scope and educational values. Dr. Gunsaulus began collecting American weavings, then gave the celebrated Sanderson collection of old wedgewood, and various objects. His enthusiasm inspired Mrs. Emma B. the finest collection known of to Lucy Maude Buckingham, the loan collections of pewter from a group of friends, and finally the loan of the semble at the same time as the Amer-Edith Rockefeller Venetian laces which is to be supplemented by other collections of laces in the near future. Nearly every phase of art in industry is represented in Gunsaulus Hall, which affords a background of the arts living from the past and the designs that survive with their ideals for the students who will work in the new school of the industrial arts.

Costume design, original work in jewelry, and the printing arts at the Art Institute are practiced in three classes awaiting the studios of the industrial art school whose foundations will be laid in the near future as soon as manufacturers and public-spirited citizens create the endowment which is now being col-

The meeting of the American Federation of Arts in Washington in May, gave a national impetus to the movement for schools in the indus-It was discovered that the United States had less than half a dozen accredited schools of indus-trial art and design, while England, France, Germany and Belgium had groups of schools supported by the nearly every industrial region had its art school related to the work at hand. For this reason SYRACUSE POLICY whatnot made abroad were graced with design and desired by American

All this is the reason for the rejoicing in the middle west, especially by the Association of Arts and Industries of Chicago, which came into being in April, and at its May meeting announced the possibility of a school of the industrial arts as its reason for existence. Ever since the armistice was signed, there has been an effort to organize the artists who worked valiantly during the war into a body utilizing their forces in times of peace. Oliver Dennett Grover, A. N. A., (portrait painter and landscapist), President of the Art Service League, had a vision of directing the arts of commerce for the bet-

tering of industrial productions. Artists and Manufacturers

Several years were needed to bring about an acquaintance and a mutual understanding between artists and manufacturers. The latter could not grasp the reason for co-operation, but a persistent campaign of conferences and exhibitions to educate the manufacturer finally resulted in the present Association of Arts and Industries, of which Col. W. N. Pelouze, the head of a manufacturing company of his name, is the president and Mr. Grover the artist. B. F. Affleck, president of the Universal Portland Cement Company, and Eames Mac-Veagh, vice-president of Franklin MacVeagh Company, are vice-presidents. Of the more than a score of directors, manufacturers, managers of the leading department stores, advertising artists, architects, designers, art directors, jewelers, and the Illinois Manufacturers Association are equally represented, and strange

committees representing textiles, terra cotta and ceramics, ornamental iron, interior decoration, wall papers tion.

It is expected, if present plans are occasion he had depicted his attracarchitecture, furniture, advertising followed, to include in the group an tive, wandering, nomad life with all art, jewelry and the graphic arts, the auditorium seating at least 20,000 the glamour of romance; the second truth came to light that object lessons in the "Homeland Arts" of Europe would illustrate the co-operation between artist and manufacturer better than talks about it. It would prove that there were no "short cuts" table scenic advantages, and is centrally leasted. to fine furniture, fine ceramics, well- trally located. designed wall papers or textiles from machine to buyers. American manufactured goods had suffered from the "short cut" method, in which quantity was desired rather than quality. the undertaking is assured.

arts from France, Italy, Sweden, Ireland, Rumania and Russia in laces Peterson of Sweden, Thomas A. O'Shaughnessy, artist from Ireland, signers and workers in the handi-crafts, a new era is dawning for Amer-ican productions from manufacturers abroad, and the schools productions from manufacturers facturers abroad, and the schools middle west. It is certain that founded and supported by the govreason for delay

today is, that men recognize art as a and slides, the industries will have the factor in business and not as a toy opportunity of speaking for themfor amusement. tunities of Illinois, a state third in the Union for its clays suitable for cera-mics, and a department at the University of Illinois equipped to train ex-perts in the making of terra cotta and ceramic productions. "Team work" between chemists and workers and artists was the rule.
The Association of Arts and Indus-

tries will open its fall activities Sept. ences of the Fashion Art League of America are in session. There will enthusiasm inspired Mrs. Emma B. be an exhibition of historic costume Hodge and her sister to create the extensive. Planning collection repre-Hodge and her sister to create the extensive Blanxius collection representing all the English potteries, and Mrs. Hodge continued to collect American valentines, samplers and embroideries from the Near East; and following other smaller gifts, has following other smaller gifts, has following collection known of come the finest collection known of English luster wares, as a memorial Field & Company's wholesale stores are on her committee.

In October the conference will as-

> ican Home Bureau Exposition at the Coliseum, Exhibits will relate to interior decoration, textiles, wall paper decorative iron work and electric lighting under the several committees. In November, the speakers and exhibitions will be in relation to American ceramics. In December the committee on "Toy making" will exhibit: Janu ary, Pictorial Art, including the fine arts and advertising artists will be represented; February, "Music on its Industrial Side" that is designs of pianos and musical instruments and whatever enters into the production and its marketing; March relates to Printing and Publishing; April will have an exhibition of jewelry; May the inventions of Illinois will be featured and an exhibit held in co-operation with the applied arts and architectural

show at the Art Institute. As an instance of the friendly un derstanding between the manufacturers, the big stores marketing goods, and the Association of Arts and Industries is the invitation of the department stores to use exhibition space free of charge as it is needed.

MADE MORE RIGID

University to Bestow Scholarships Only in Meritorius Cases

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10 (Special) Correspondence)-Beginning with the first semester next fall, a new policy with regard to scholarships will be inaugurated at Syracuse University, the general trend now being toward restricting them and bestowing them only upon those who have shown

beyond question their ability to make good use of them.

No scholarships will be granted to freshmen students during the first semester except State scholarships or those endowed by individuals where the deed of gift requires it. After the first semester, scholarships will be granted to new students who have shown by their work during the first half-year that they are deserving of

A system of aid based upon compe-tition and furnished by means of loans rather than gifts will be the probable outcome of this method.

Decision to establish the new sys-

tem came after much complaint had been made by the faculty that there was a lack of ambition and general worthiness on the part of some schol-

KANSAS CITY TO BUILD

and eager to co-operate, and they have attended all the meetings.

Owing to the understanding among the men and women, chairmen of mittee to confer on the procedure in

Civic clubs and other organizations



Yvonne Printemps, Sacha Guitry, Lucien Guitry

The Guitrys Appear in London in Such visits as the present one of the leading French actors and actresses to London is nothing new Selections From Their Repertoire in the history of the British stage. As a matter of fact, they have occurred with comparative frequency

Special from Monitor Bureau London, June 27

London season of the Guitrys, at

each other give opportunity for some capital comedy. "Miss Hopkins" outof expression, intonation and point with which Lyonne Printemps manages to invest that monosyllable are delicious and a nobject lesson in the art of comedy.

Their love affair is progressing very satisfactorily when Jacqueline intervenes. She also imagines herself MODERN CIVIC CENTER to be in love with the attractive Teddy, KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7 (Special Correspondence) — Frank H. Cromwell, Mayor, has named a comperties" on the stage. But he soon discovers his mistake, that he is in discovers his mistake, that he can be called the conjurer thinks that he can be called the conjurer that he can be called the called the called the conjurer that he can be called the c and the conjurer thinks that he canready by Sept. 1, so that a bond issue his business to disillusion Jacqueline and he does this in a speech almost identical in words to that with which time he delivers the speech in the cold

Jessie K. Ford

Experienced Accompanist and Teacher of Piano

Graduate of New England Conservatory Dana Hall, 29 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass

searchlight of business, with its sor-did and trying details of everlasting train fourneys, life in small hotels, era, visits of Parisian plays and play-

times highly-spiced satire there is no little grasp, judgment and insight. Lucien Guitry played Al-ceste and gave a grim and impreslittle grasp, judgment and insight.

It is needless to go into details of the intrigue of "L'Illusioniste"; suffice it to say that Paul Dufresne is a traveling conjurer and illusionist, calling himself, apparently for business reasons. Teddy Brooks, and posing as an Englishman. Appearing with him at the same music hall is Miss Hopkins, a so-called English comedienne, but in reality no more English than Teddy Brooks is. Both are French. Apparently England is not the only country where it is sometimes thought profitable to change one's nationality for the sake of art! Of course Teddy and Miss Hopkins meet and of course they fall in love, meet and of course they fall in love, mate artist that he is, managed to and their attempts to talk English to convey it within the limits of one

Altogether "L'Illusioniste" and "Le side of her songs, knows only one Misanthrope" form a program which English word, "Yes," and the changes should be seen by all, and seen with the seeing eye.

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To The Christian Science Monitor,

Correspondence)—It is not the first time that the legend has been spread that Rembrandt's famous "Nightwatch" (Nachtwacht) must have been larger in its original state and that in the sighteanth century a part was cut of in order to make the picture at its hauging place. In the Illustration of June 3 the French etcher, A. C. Coppier, repeats this fable in an apparently convincing way and even adds a print to prove his contention. He says that the tamous picture was not only shortened but that the operation was done with so little dexterity that the picture became oblique so that all the figures in it were four degrees out of the perpendicular.

I have it on the authority of Prot. Dr. Jan Six, Prof. Dr. Jan Veth and Mr. C. G. 't Hooft, conservator of the supposition of the distinguished French artist is entirely wrong and that the "Nachtwacht" has sever been thus mutilated.

Prof. Jan Six, secretary to the trustees of the Amsterdam Communal Pictures examined the "Nightwatch" on occasion of a restoration and then found that neither on the upper side nor on the lower edge had any cutting take place. Professor Veth sisceptes assurances of the same kind.

Mr. t'Hooft, who is not only a conscientious art connoisseur but works with the measuring stick whenever required, observes that Mr. Coppier has forgotten that the painters of the so-called "Doelen-stukken," i. e., the pictures of Arquebusiers, were not free as regards the size of their can vases. The pictures were made to order, to fit a given space in a given room. Thus the "Nightwatch" which as is well known, should be properly called "The Corporalship of Banning Order, to fit a given space in a given room. Thus the "Nightwatch" which as is well known, should be properly called "The Corporalship of Banning Order, to fit a given space in a given room. Thus the "Nightwatch" which as shown as a second that it is a given space in the second in the corporation of the town hall pictures given in 1758 by a certain fan was provided to the work by Lundens in the corporati

Musical News and Reviews

The Rembrandt' Nightwatch' Legend

AMSTERDAM, June 30 (Special Cocq" was detained Correspondence)—It is not the first space in a wall in

1 (Special Correspondence)—The second and final week of the Stanford
Stadium Opera season, directed by
Gaetano Merola, saw repetitions of
Carmen and Faust, the latter being
an extra performance staged after
three days' notice. The performances three days' notice. The performances were quite on a par with those of the previous week, Bourskaya, Saroya, Martinelli, Ballester, and Rothler repeating their earlier successes. The chorus was at its best in the second performance of Carmen and Bourskaya gave a slightly different portrayal of the title rôle, acting with less resist-

the title rôle, acting with less resistance in the opening act than she had done in the previous performance.

Merola was presented with a magnificent silver loving cup by the men and women of the chorus which he had drilled so thoroughly for the past several months. About 10,000 persons attended this performance. The closing event attracted a smaller crowd but one of the most demonstrative of the season.

The opera season was a great suc-

The opera season was a great suc cess from the artistic standpoint. Fig-ures are not at hand which would indicate the degree of success from a financial standpoint.

Mrs. Coolidge on Visit to London LONDON, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Coolidge, whose great services to music and in par-

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Two Weeks of Opera in the Stanford Stadium

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., July
1 (Special Correspondence)—The sec-

visit in July, 1914.

During the evening there were speeches. Mr. Cobbett welcomed Mr. Coolidge and spoke with admiratio of the great things she had done to music. In alluding to the greats in vited to meet her he said that by happy coincidence their number was the same as that of the muses,—nine Mrs. Coolidge returned thanks in graceful speech, and then, at the in vitation of the host, Miss Kathles Schlesinger, gave a short address on her discoveries in ancient music, and Miss Kathariae. Bugar my account of the Society of Womes Musicians, its foundation, aims, and work.



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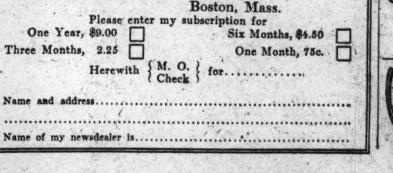
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THE White Horse of Kilburn is sadly in need of a new coat. The news will be interesting to those who know what the White Horse is, and mystifying to those who do not. But every Yorkshireman, at least, knows the famous landmark cut on the southern slope of the Hambletons, and not far from the North-Eastern Railway as it passes between Thirsk and York. Railway as it passes between Thirsk and York.

The White Horse was the work of Thomas Taylor of Kilburn, who in

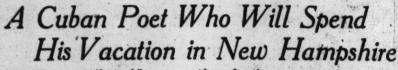
The White Horse was the work of Thomas Taylor of Kilburn, who in 1857 conceived and carried out the idea of cutting away the hillside in the form of a horse, which was revealed, of course, by the white chalk beneath the turf.

Taylor was not entirely original, for there have been White Horses in England since the days of Alfred the Great. Berkshire possesses the most famous of them all in the Vale of the White Horse. It measures 374 feet from nose to tail, and 120 feet from ear to heel. Its outline is marked by trenches ten feet wide, cut two or three feet deep in the turf to the white subsoil. Possibly the huge figure was the work of the early Britons, but popular tradition will have it that the White Horse was-cut to commemorate the victory of King Ethelred and his brother Alfred (the Great), over the Danes at Ashdown, more than a thousand years ago.

If this curious monument had been if the tub of flour with his mouth in the shortest time."

There are other White Horses, and there have been other "scourings."

On Brotton Hill near Westbury, as you go down on the Great Western Railway to Taunton, may be seen another White Horse, which also is supposed to commemorate a victory of King Alfred, that of Ethandun in the year 878 A. D. It originally measured 100 feet by 54 feet, but now it is 175 by 107, having been recut in 1778 and 1853. At Cherhill, at Marlborough, at Broad Hinton, and at two of them, both modern, one at Raulstone Hill, near Northwaite, and the other at Hambleton Hills, which, as we have said, is now in need of a "scouring." Some idea of the size of this last-mentioned White Horse may be gathered from the fact that if four straight lines touching the Horse at different points were drawn, they would inclose a space of two If this curious monument had been Horse at different points were drawn, If this curious monument had been left to nature, the white chalk would long ago have been overgrown by weeds and turf, and rains would have helped to wash the figure away. But throughout the centuries the rustics in the Vale of the White Horse have been accustomed to assemble periodically, and clean out the trenches so as ilimed."



and with a quick flutter of his hands, Gustavo Sanchez Galarraga, Cuban poet, playwright, Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, twice crowned by the National Academy of Arts and Letters of Cuba, disclaimed any interest in vers libre, innovations and eccentricities. The young poet—he is only 29 years of age although he already has 29 books to his credit—is passing a few weeks in New York before he leaves for New Hampshire for a brief holiday, after which he will return to his home in Havana, Cuba, and prepare for a frip

to Spain, Italy, and France. His delight in the United States is great and every summer he comes here, and enjoys the rush and bustle of the city. Then the green country ways claim him and he retires to them for rest and meditation. He is sanguine about the future of Cuba in letters, al-

about the future of Cuba in letters, although he admits that heretofore the Island has not exhibited that interest in the finer things that he would wish. "Cuba has had only 22 years of liberty." he explained, "and that is not time enough wherein to offeate any noticeable movement in letters. In the past it has been an upbuilding process. The land and the cities and the Government have been of paramount in ernment have been of paramount in-terest. Commerce has been built up. But now Cuba is beginning to awaken. Spiritual matters are coming more and more to the fore and the old material-ist outlook on life is not so strong as

Other Cuban Poets

"You have a young generation up here—men and women completely im-mersed in art and literary matters. That is a thing which we in Cuba must build up. Many of your writers re-ceive their urge first in the univer-sities, but it is different at home. There are no literary movements in our universities. I. myself, am not a university man but I can perceive tha test of our young men think of other nings than literature. Certain literary manifestations may be found in Cuba, however. Our real national poet is Bonifacio Byrne. Then there is Dulce Maria Borrero, who has done most beautiful work. I, myself, have great faith in another woman, a mere child as yet, named Dulce Marie Loynaz. She is only 15 years old but she writes has trivial lyrice. Another new roct is beautiful lyrics. Another new poet is Angel Lazaro, whose work is ex-tremely good. One does not effect a wide acquaintance with writers in Cuba, for the Athenseum is the solitary place of common meeting. We have no cliques, no groups interested in one another, and not what you would call a professional literary life. Of course, many of our young poets are journal-ists and they know one another. But the idea of gatherings where work may be discussed is not known to us. The poet writes in his own home. Two good magazines now carry belies lettres, 'Social' and 'Smart.'

"Cuba looks up so much to the United States that there should be a better exchange of books between the two countries. Your older poets are well known to us, particularly Edgar Allan Poe, Henry W. Longfellow and Walt Whitman. Whitman is not so popular with the general public, but the intelligentsia adore him and it is a manifest fact that he is an influence on all Hispanic-American literature.

French and Spanish Influence In reply to a question of mine as to whether he thought Whitman was influencing the course of contemporary Cuban poetry Señor Galarraga shook

"We are a lyric people," he answered. "Our great influences come himself has been an actor and for a University. from France. Verlaine is as great a time he was president of the society, power as any in our poetry. Free "Fomento del Teatro Nacional. A He is not at all dark in complexion to the society of the soci things as vers libre are very unusual

poet declared himself to be a romantic and explained how happy the world made him, how he loved to dream in lyrical measures, that melody made all the difference in the world in

raga declared that there was great later completed the required courses am a romantic soul."

AM a romantic soul."

hope for the new generation because the passion for culture was so mani-

"We have an extremely intelligent was in 1915 that he was first crowned president now," he said, "one that will was in 1919 that he was first crowned further the ends of literature. And by the National Academy of Arts and further the ends of diterature. And books sell very well. There are many bookshops in Havana and while it is only the older classics which have been translated and, sad to say, such cheap modern efforts as the novels of Mrs. Elinor Glyn, still there is great hope for fully half the population of Cuba to speak and read English. Indeed, before entering the university it is obligatory that students take up the study of English in the academal by the National Academy of Arts and Letters for the patriotic poem, "La Lampara Votiva." Again in 1918 he was crowned for "Excelsior," a poem of the war through all of which his emphatic love for the United States is to be discovered. Other honors have been his. For instance he received the flor natural (the old reward for the best poem submitted during the mies,"

that 18 of his 29 volumes contained poetry. He mentioned such soft and liquid-voweled names as "La Fuente Mafinal," "Lampara Votiva," "La Barca Sonora" and "El Jardin de

from two cities on the same day,

into several classes, among which may be noted lyric poetry, patriotic poetry, drama and essays. One of his plays is Margarita."

Of scarcely lesser interest than his poetry to him is the stage. He is entusiastic about American productions.

Fantastic American Drama

"The drama here is better than in ber, 1921, it should be noted, he read the selections of prosper the selections."

"Hispanic Anthology." And in November, 1921, it should be noted, he read elections from his plays if the selections. any other place in the world." he de- selections from his poems before the



Gustavo Sanchez Galarraga

clared. "It is -it is fantastic!" He Institution de las Españas at Columbia

Returning to the subject of a lit-erary growth in Cuba, Senor Galar-He went first to the Colegio Belen and

Señor Galarraga is a rather slight

for a bachelor's degree by himself. It The Recent Slump

in English Titles ODAY, roughly speaking, one person in every hundred and fifty in the British Isles is the proud possessor a title of honor, the membership of some chivalric order, or of a little piece of brightly-colored ribbon and a small medal rewarding special services to the State. It is, therefore, easily understandable that, since the war, which brought with it a flood of honors and decorations that has not yet subsided, there has been Señor Galarraga was rather modest about his own work and, after eyading the questions several times, explained that 18 of his 29 volumes contained poetry. He mentioned such soft and liquid-voweled names as "La Fuente" into a coveral classes among which may leading the coverage of the same day, a flood of honors and decorations that has not yet subsided, there has been a considerable "slump" in the value set by the average Englishman upon the possession of rank or other dignities. Titles as social assets have the possession of rank or other dig-nities. Titles as social assets have declined very heavily, not so much through the growth of an undoubted democratic sentiment, as by reason of the profusion with which they have been distributed and the growing re-

> tions to the funds of political parties rather than of distinguished service. Purchased in Hard Cash That titles are purchased in hard

cash is, indeed, well known. Some

alization on the part of the public that they are often the rewards of dona-

years ago, when party funds ran low, an agent was actually appointed on a 10 per cent commission basis to find castomers for knighthoods and barnetcies among London business men. A former cabinet minister, who onetcies among London business men.

A former cabinet minister, who now sits in the House of Lords, recently told a curious story in this connection. A provincial tradesman, whose business was falling off, was the control of the little band from the military administration came to an end, and the civil regime was heralded in by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, wanderers were accommodated at the first High Commission of the little band from the military administration came to an end, and the civil regime was heralded in by the appointment of the little band from the approach of the little band from the standard of the little band from the control of the little band from the con get a knighthood it would be a good advertisement for him and might pull him out of a bad corner. He approached the agents of the government party, paid his money, and in the course of time was granted the right to call himself Sir So-and-So. Unfortunately affairs did not turn out as he thought and his financial difficulties got worse. Accordingly he wrote to the party authorities and demanded his money back. He received a polite refusal and accordingly wrote again stating that he was going bankrupt and that unless his payment was returned he would enter that expenditure with an explanatory note in his statement of account. Needless to say, the money was returned.

As for the question of there being flood of new patents of nobility, the figures speak for themselves. In the period 1914-1921 no fewer than 123 new titles in the peerage were given, involving the creation of 81 barons, 27 viscounts, 11 earls and 5 marquessesthese latter including, however, three connections of the Royal House who their name, and account is taken of the fact that 233 baronetcies (which are hereditary) were created in the same period, it will be seen that there has been of late years no mean addition to the number of titled nearly a novelty. dition to the number of titled people

in Great Britain.

Knights by the Hundreds With regard to mere knighthoods it is symptomatic that in four short years in one chivalric order alone be- own, These stamps are divided into tween four and five hundred new two groups—the initial issues pre-knights received the accolade. The pared locally and the later supplies number of persons holding knight-hoods runs at the present, indeed, into simple design and, curiously enough, several thousand—and grows rapidly, remind us of "postage due" stamps for the latest honors list, published on King George's birthday, contained to appear was the one plastre, deep a tally of a hundred or so persons to be thus "elevated" above the common herd, apart from a list of five These were printed by the Egyptian

The White Horse, a Famous Landmark on the Southern Slope of the Hambletons

The upshot of it is that in England today minor titles and honors and decorations are rapidly reaching a parallel with Russian paper money which depreciates the worse the faster the presses print. The institution stifficient to bring a smile to the face of the average Englishman. It is not to be wondered that there have been complaints against the present system not only in the United Kingdom, but also in Canada and Australia.

are entitled to wear the ordinary cam-paign medals.

mere mention of this order is usually sufficient to bring a smile to the face

The Stamps of Palestine Under British Occupation

of Palestine one naturally external postage. thinks of a very wide tract of the southern third of Syria.

Under Turkish Rule

tion obtained a firm footing in 1840 and from thence onward the Ottoman



its hold upon Palestine. This steady reduction of the powers of the local dropped German princedoms in favor of lesser English rank. When it is reckoned that a wife takes her husband's rank, that the children of a new peer all receive a "handle" to must turn for his first stage in the story of the post in Palestine In

Following the victories at Beer sheba and Gaza, Jaffa was occupied by British troops, and it is from this point that Palestine comes into our collecting books with stamps of Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

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Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of appeal to us. Such again."

Formento del Teatro Nacional. A number of plays have come from his plant. The subject of take into account the street, he is repriment, and were first impossible here to take into account and in this connection it is in a placed on sale in Jerusalem and Jaffa, impossible here to take into account the thousands who have the right to put mystical letters after their mass, betokening memberships of without gum, and was affired to letters by the spanish Theater (as with swift gestures. He is looking forwarding grades of various. The intervent of the difference in the world in the Princess Theater two is twill be his first time across the Atlantic and he sas dreamed about so many things there—the Madrid of Septiment, and were first in account the thousands who have the right to the usuands who have the right to sum the vity and the put have prepared to take into account to the thousands who have the right to the usuands who have the right the thousands who have the right to the usuands who have the r

THEN one refers to the stamps | —the plastre value being intended for

Stamps From England country, whereas the stamps in question are used only in those areas which were occupied by allied troops 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 mil. and 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 which were occupied by alifed troops during the operations in the Eastern the Eastern the geographical name Palestine is are quite a host of minor varieties, loosely applied. It really ought to denote the narrow strip of coastland once the home of the Philistines, for when we speak of Palestine we mean when we speak of Palestine we mean the part of the and the 9-piastre are found on paper without the crown over "G. R."

> the first High Commissioner for Pales-tine, it was thought that the "E. E. where they dwelt with increasing F." series would be replaced by a new prosperity for 40 years. A fresh F." series would be replaced by a new prosperity for 40 years. A fresh issue, but the old stamps have been benefactor then arose in the shape of retained and overprinted with a trilingual inscription—Arabic, English,
> and Hebrew—in three lines in the
> order named. First is the Arabic
> word 'for Palestine." 'Netsif," then
> "Palestine" in Roman capitals, and
> lastly the Hebrew word followed by the initials of two words meaning "Land of Israel." This last should read "I A Hnitsif." The work of over-printing was carried out at the Greek Orthodox Convent at Jerusale the stamps were first put on sale on

There was apparently a good deal of hurry for this overprinted series and from the number of mistakes in the words the printers must have been working against time. The type was set up to cover a whole sheet of 240 stamps at a single operation, and as it was old and worn there are many varieties and flaws. These overprints are all in black, with the exception of the 1-plastre, which is in silver, and this value required careful handling as the silver overprint so easily rubbed off.

There were altogether three printings, or as it would be better de-scribed, two printings with a sub-type of the second. In the first the Arabic letters measure 8 mm. whilst in the than they can make it, because second the legend measures 10 mm.
Measured vertically over all the first printing is 21 mm. while the second appeared on Sept. 22, 1920, very soon after the first which, as we have seen, was placed on sale on the 1st of the month. Now the third printing, which might be called a sub-type of the second, made its appearance in the second, made its appearant June, 1921, and the measurement over all is 20 mm. and the length of the Arabic letters is also the same as the second type. The overprint, however, is a good deal clearer and this is especially apparent in the English part of the setting.

East of the Jordan In September, 1921, there was a fur-ther printing of this tri-lingual over-print in which the central word "Palestine" appears in sans serif capi-tals, and this was made at Somerset House in London. Sometime during 1920 a special series was created for the district lying east of the river Jordan which has once more come

Byland Abbey in Yo Is Being Carefully R

vey, which lies at the foot Hambleton Hills, amid o

cavated. When the accumula bish of centuries has been r and the crumbling masonry re to some degree of safety, Byland Abbey should prove, an exceedingly attractive resort for the tourist who attributes an added value to an architectural treasure set in such picturesque surroundings.

The work of restoring these ancient buildings is by no means a simple one. The servants of bluff King Harry carried out their master's instructions with the zeal and pertinacity of professional house-

pertinacity of professional breakers, and left little or not breakers, and left little or nothing to give encouragement to successive generations who might wish to restore the abbeys to something resembling their original proportions. To the uninitiated the heaps of broken stone strewn about the newly excavated track, or peeping up through the short cropped herbage, look for all the world like a number of jig-saw pussies well mixed. But the expert knows how the original appeared, and every stone which retains any semblance of character is carefully put aside and classified in case its original location should be identified. Soft green stretches of turf are to replace the piles of rubble that cover the floor level, and here and there the white bases of the excavated columns stand out in sharp and picturesque contrast to the green carpeting of grass.

In the spring the old-world cottages in the neighborhood of Byland, Coxwold and Helmsley are clustered about with lilac and laburnum, the honors awarded in respect of the war reached the enormous total of 240,000, including more than 400 knighthoods and 115,429 Military Medals for bravery in the field. This, of course, leaves out of all account the millions who regrettable that the beautiful vale of Mowbray is not better known to visitors from overseas. A tourist is too fond of sticking to the beaten too fond of sticking to the beaten tracks, and in so doing is apt to miss the simple charm that still clings around the quiet countryside. To see English country life is to appreciate England, and given favorable weather and a comfortable automobile, there are few more typically English districts than these unspoiled parts of Yorkshire.

Yorkshire. There is an abundance of romance as well as beauty about most of them. Byland Abbey, for instance, owes its origin to a band of wandering and disappointed monks who were driven out of Cumberland by the Scots in the twelfth century. In 1138, Gerald the Abbot and 12 of his fellow monks fled southward from Calder to Furness, where they expected to receive a hospitable welcome from their brethren who dwelt in that monastery, Strange to say the gates of Furness were slammed in their faces, and lonely and homeless they wandered over the hills to Thirsk, where they hoped to solicit the assistance of the Lady Gundreda de Mowbray. Tradition relates that she watched the approach of the little band from



E LECTRICITY can be generated and delivered to manufacturers by the Edison Company at a lower cost ce in of distribution which large customers impose.

> Customers taking Edison Service, therefore, not only have lower manufacturing costs, but can devote all their attention to enlarging their own business.

The Edison Electric inating Company of B

COLLEGE, SCHOOL,

MLLE, LENGLEN AND O'HARA WOOD WIN

Lycett and Miss Ryan Are Also Victorious in Mixed Doubles

WIMBLEDON, July 11 (By The Associated Press)—Patrick O'Hara ood of Australia and Mile. Suzanne Lenglen of France today won their match in the mixed doubles match in the international grass court cham-pionships from M. Washer of Belgium and Mrs. Warburg. The score was 6-2, 6-1,

Randolph Lycett of Great Britain and Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California, holders of the international tennis championship in mixed doubles, today defeated W. C. Crawley and Miss Kathleen McKane, of England, in the grass court championships. The score was 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

In men's doubles, G. L. Patterson winner of the men's singles champion-ship, and Patrick O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated Washer and Watson, the Belgian pair, 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 6—1. Other results yesterday were as

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round
Dean Mathey and G. C. Caner, United
States, defeated Hadi and Rutnam, India,
2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.
B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, and H.
R. Barrett, England, defeated I. Isrugnon and M. Dupont, France, 3-6, 8-6,
6-2, 2-6, 6-4.
Equath Raund

Fourth Roune Dean Mathey and G. C. Caner, United States, defeated Capt. H. S. L. Barclay and R. C. Werthelm, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round Mile. Suzanne Lenglen, France, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, United States, de-feated Miss Rose and Mrs. Youle, Eng-

nd, 7—5, 6—2. Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. Stokes, England, defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Peacock, England, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

U. S. L. T. A. CABLES CONGRATULATIONS

Sends Message to France Felicitating Federation on Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen's Victory

Mile. Suzanne Lenglen in the British lawn tennis championship at Wimble-don on Saturday were achied to the control of the third time, shot the lowest score, a 71, in the first half of the qualifying round yesterday.

Hitherto unknown to fame in the

sociation, congratulating it upon the remarkable success of the championships just completed at Wimbledon Although the new grounds were fin-ished in time for the tournament which ended on Saturday, there was so much uncertainty regarding progress of the construction that the British Lawn Tennis Association was delayed in many preliminary arrangewhich usually takes place in January.

might not be interested in the championship to the same extent as in former years and consequently the
attendance might be affected. On the
contrary, the demand for seats exceeded all previous records and
thousands of would-be spectators

all of this city, covered the course in lower will be used.

The biggest gallery followed
as much of a social affair as possible,
so visiting clubs may send more than
the regular quota of players and the
meetings
as much of a social affair as possible,
so visiting clubs may send more than
the regular quota of players and the
meetings
as much of a social affair as possible,
so visiting clubs may send more than
the regular quota of players and the
second nine in 37. Von Elm is a
thousands of would-be spectators were disappointed. According to the demonstrated his present form by the team scores, however.

tion in managing the great tourna-ment just ended at Wimbledon justifies the advice that the National Association has already offered to all who wish to be certain of seats for the championships and the challenge round of the Davis Cup contest. The association has notified its members association has notined its members that the advance sale of tickets for those events has begun. The public sale will commence on August 1 and all applications will be filled in the order of their receipt. The seating accommodations at Forest Hills will be limited to 14,000 Theorem be limited to 14,000. Tickets are being handled by Harry Parker, fine condition. The clubhouse is treasurer, 101 Park Avenue, and applaced in a picturesque location with plications should be sent to him promptly to avoid possibility of dis-

The cablegram sent to the British Lawn Tennis Association follows: "Congratulations upon remarkable success of championship at new Wim-

Paris Pleased Over Outcome

console us for the spectacle of the dollar at 12.80 francs, and is not worth so much as a good international loan," says one writer, who appears to represent the general sentiment in Paris, "but Mile. Lenglen deserves a fine bouquet when she returns, because she has wiped out a suspicion against French sport that was unjust, if not discourteous."

"A triumph at tennis does not quite try Club; Dubuque Golf Club; Evanston Golf Club; Club; Kansas City Country Club; Leaventry Club; Norton Golf Club; Country Club; Norton Golf Club; Country Club; St. Joseph Country Club; Town and Gown Golf Club; Colorado Springs Country Club; and the Wichtia Country Club.

The association today has a mem-

discourteous."

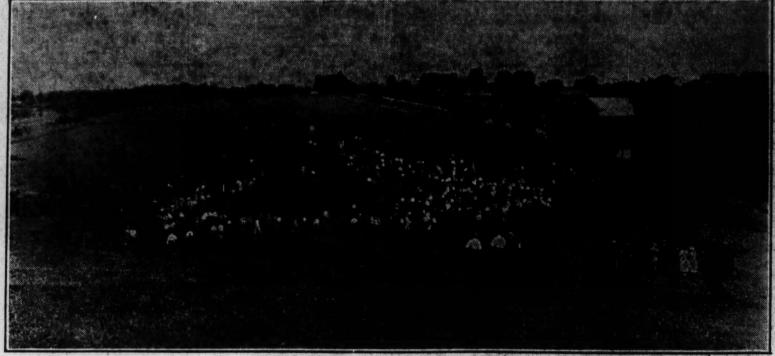
FORD'S FOREIGN OUTPUT

DETROIT, July 11—Production of several of the six foreign branches of the Ford Motor Company for May jumped nearly 50 per cent, compared with April, and more than 100 per cent, compared with April, and more than 100 per cent, compared with May, 1921. Total foreign production for May was 7170, compared with 5904 for April and estimated 3050 for May, 1921.

chita Country Club.

The association today has a membership of 73 clubs in Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Texas, Illinois, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma City 36 Oklahoma City 36

Where Trans-Mississippi Golf Is Being Played



Photograph by L. R. Bostwick, Omaha, Nab.

A Green on the Omaha Country Club Course

KNEPPER LEADING IN OMAHA GOLF

71 Best in First Day of Trans-Mississippi Championship Matches Wednesday

OMAHA, Neb., July 11 (Special)-The second 18 of the 36-hole qualifying round for match play in the twenty-second annual amateur championship of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, is scheduled for today over the local country club links. R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Ia., who last week won the Iowa state golf cham-pionship for the third time, shot the

The Princeton University star's outgoing score of 38 was 4 above par for the first nine holes. But on the second the club winning the most number of nine holes he played a sensational points will have its name engraved White to play and mate in two moves nine holes he played a sensational game, covering them in 33, though the par for them is 36. His score of 71, of it until the next year. a single stroke above par, is a record for the course.

Graham, the long-driving Kansas player, after taking a 7 on the first hole, found his stride and played 15 The advance sale of tickets, of the remaining 17 holes in par—soully takes place in January, be deferred this year until

Fred Knepper, brother of Rudolph which usually takes place in January, had to be deferred this year until much later in the season because of the doubt as to whether the new grounds would be ready by the end of winner of the 1920 tournament. James June.

On account of this delay, there was some feeling abroad that the public might not be interested in the championship to the same extent as in for-

were disappointed. According to the cabled reports of the tournament cabled reports of the tournament demonstrated his present form by reaching the Western finals.

There were 154 players in the qualifying rounds. Weather conditions were ideal. A warm sun shone out of a fair sky flecked with some clouds late in the day. A mixture of sun and rain during the last week left the fairways and greens in the clouds late in the day. A mixture of sun and rain during the last week left the fairways and greens in the best of condition.

This will be the third tournament the team scores, however.

In case of any dispute a committee of the following men may be appealed to for final decision:

Charles E. Mason, Cohasset Golf Club; William H. Thayer, Crow Point Golf Club; George M. Barnum, Hathelm and the fairways and greens in the best of condition.

This will be the third tournament Ralph Hornblower, Plymouth Country Club;

The course is a beautiful one, situated within six miles of the business center of Omaha. It measures 6005 yards, is well trapped, has four holes with water hazards, a few trees and numerous bunkers. Charles Johnson, professional there, has put in new traps and bunkers which, he declares, make it one of the hardest courses in the country for its yardage.

The greens are in extraordinarily

pleasing style of country club architecture, though it is not large or pretentious.

The Trans-Mississippi Golf Association was organized at a dinner given in August, 1900. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to issue a call for a is Pleased Over Outcome
of Lenglen-Mallory Contest

meeting to effect an organization.
This meeting was held in Omaha in
the fall of 1900 and the association
was launched under the name sug-

PARIS, July 10 (By The Associated Press)—Sporting circles here accepted the news of Mile. Suzanne Lenglen's victory over Mrs. F. I. Mallory with evidences of great satisfaction, but without undue exultation.

"A triumph at tennis does not quite console us for the spectacle of the

trophy until the next championship is

played.

A gold medal is also awarded to the winner, a silver medal to the runner-up and a bronze medal to each of the losers in the semi-finals. A trophy also is awarded the player making the lowest score in the qualifying rounds of 36 holes. There is also a trophy for the winner and runner-up in the consolation, president's, vice-president's, secretary's and directors' divisions.

SIX SOUTH SHORE **CLUBS IN TOURNEY**

Round-Robin Golf Team Series Is Scheduled

Completed plans for the South Shore round-robin golf tournament team matches which this year are to supplant the individual championship Congratulations upon the victory of Mile. Suzanne Lenglen in the British lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon on Saturday were cabled to the French Lawn Tennis Federation yesterday. The message, sent by Julian S. Myrick, president of the National Association, read, "Heartiest congratulations for Mile. Lenglen's success," ulations for Mile. Lenglen's success," ulations for Mile. Lenglen's success," use the sum of the day.

Illustrated the qualifying round yesterday.

Hitherto unknown to fame in the annals of that golf body, he was quite the sensation of the opening day. The sum was already well down in the western sky when Knepper turned in his score. Up to that time a 74, made by Alexander Graham, Kansas champlon, was the best of the day.

man teams.

The play will be for a shield, and

It is not necessary that the same eight players participate in every

Competition will be handicap match play, Nassau H. C. system of counting, one point for each nine holes, and one point for match. Each default, will penalize the team 3 points. A halved match will count 1½ points for each contestant. A halved hole will count ½ point for each contestant.

State handicaps will prevail in case of any team playing its home course, in which case the club handicap if

favorite for the title, having just these extra matches not counting in

best of condition.

This will be the third tournament of the association to be staged on the staged

	Crow P't. Cohasset Crow Point July 19
	Hatherly Hatherly July 26
	Duxbury Duxbury Aug-1
	Plymouth Crow Point Aug 5
5	Scituate Scituate Aug 16
3	Hatherly July 19
ł	Crow Point. Hatherly July 26
B	Scituate Scituate Aug 2
ř	Cohasset Cohasset Aug S
ĕ	Plymouth Hatherly Aug 16
	Scituate Plymouth Plymouth July 19
1	Cohasset Cohasset July 26
	Hatherly Scituate Aug 2
1	Duxbury Scituate Aug 9
ï	Crow Point Scituate Aug 16
	Cohasset Crow Point . Crow Point July 19
ğ	Scituate Cohasset July 26
	Plymouth Plymouth Aug 2
	Hatherly Cohasset Aug 9
9	Duxbury Cohasset Aug 16
	DuxburyHatherly Hatherly July 19
	Plymouth . DuxburyJuly 26
	Crow Point. Duxbury Aug 2
ä	Scituate Scituate Aug 9
ŝ	Cohasset Cohasset Aug 16
	Plymouth .Scituate Plymouth July 19
	Duxbury Duxbury July 26
ij	Cohasset Plymouth Aug 2
	Crow Point. Crow Point Aug 9
N	Hatherly Hatherly Aug 16
ij	
ğ	ANDROLE ASSOCIATION STATES

AMERICAN	ASSOCIATION	STAN	DIN
	Won	Lost	P. (
Indianapolis.	51	31	.6
St. Paul	48	31	.60
Minneapolis.	43	37	.53
Milwaukee	46'	40	.53
Louisville		.43	.45
Kansas City		49	.42
Columbus		49	.41
Toledo		52	.35

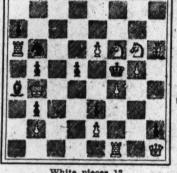
RESULTS MONDAY
St. Paul \$, Kansas City 2.
Louisville 5, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 18, Columbus 6.
Minneapolis at Milwaukee (pos

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING RESULTS MONDAY

PROBLEM NO. 281 By J. Juchli Black Pieces 9

Inchess.

By George FA Ballitt

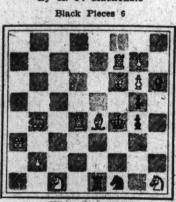


PROBLEM NO. 882

By T. M. Edison Llewlyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Original; composed especially The Christian Science Monitor

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS T	O PROBLEMS
No. 379. Q-Q2	
No. 380. 1. R-B2 2. R-Q2ch	P-B5
2. QB3ch	Kt-B5
1. Q-K6 1. —	Kt-Kt6
2. Q-K2	Any other
Prob. Comp. }	Kt-Q3
PROBLEM CO	OMPOSITION
Showing unusual Bisl By A. F.	hop
Black F	Pieces 6



White to play and mate in two move NOTES

The underlying policy of the London Congress is well seen in the acceptance of the Canadian champion, J. H. Morrison, to fill the yacancy of Boris Kostich of Jugoslavia caused by the question of traveling expenses. From the beginning it had been the intention to have a champion of each overseas dominion reputation of each overseas dominion reputation. been the intention to have a champion of each overseas dominion represented and as many individual countries as possible rather than endeavor to pick the first ranking 16 players of the world, the reason being well stated by the London Times as follows: "The one view narrows the issue of the congress down to merely a question as to which particular player is better than the rest; the other, and to our

retary. The quarters are at the local

The following game is from the Pis-RUY LOPEZ

Treybal,	Aljechin,
White.	Black.
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3
5. Kt-B3	B-K2.
6. Castles	P-QKt4
7. B-Kt3	P-QX
8. P-QR4	QR-Kt
9. PxP	PxP
• 10. P-R3	Castles
11. Q-K2	B-Q2
12. P-Q3	Q-B
13. K-R3	Kt-Q5
14. KtxKt	PxKt
15. Kt-Q5	KtxKt
16. BxKt	P-B3
17. B-Kt3	B-K3
18. P-KB4	BxB
19. PxB	R-R
to. RxR	QxR
11. P-B5	P-B3
22. P-KKt4	P-B4
23. P-R4	P-Q4
24. P-Kt5	PxKP
25. PxKP	Q-B3
26. K-R3	P-B5
27. P-K5	P-Q6
28. Q-K	PxKP
29. QxP	B-Kts
30. PxP	PxP .
31. Q-Q4	Q-Kt4
32. P-B6	P-Q7
38. Q-B4	Q-Q2ch
34. K-Kt3	P-Q8 (Q)
85. RxQ	QxR
36. QxPch	R-B2
87. QxB	QxB
38. Q-Kt8ch	R-B
39. P-B7ch	KxP
40. Q-Kt3ch	

White resigns

Owing to the holiday the July 4th W.W.NUTTINGACCEPTS

AMERICAN		Tank to the second	MG
	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	# 48	33	.593
New York		35	.578
Chicago	41	38	.519
Detroit	42	39	.519
Washington	37	41	.474
Cleveland	36	44	.450
Boston	35	- 44	.443
Philadelphia	31	43	-419

St. Louis 5, Boston 4 (13 fanings, fire ame).

Boston 4, St. Louis 3 (second game).

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.

Washington 2.
GAMES TODAY Cleveland at Boston.

St. Louis at New York.

Chicago at Washington.

Detroit at Philadelphia.

TAYLOR, ONLY U.S. DAVIS CUP DATES PLAYER BEATEN

Men's Singles Play Reaches Fourth Round in Canadian

TORONTO, July 16 (Special)—All competitors in the ladies' and men's open singles in the Canadian lawn tennis championships were engaged today with the result that some of the players in the men's event have reached the fourth round, while the first round and part of the second of the ladies' event is finished. There were practically no features today as far as the results are concerned, all of the strong players coming through some of them encountered greater opposition than was expected. Harold Taylor was the only American player to be defeated. In the first round he defeated W. G. Davidson of this city, 7—5, 7—5, but lost in the next round to George Foster of Toronto in a lengthy game, 6—4, 6—8, 8—6.

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAM-PIONSHIP

PIONSHIP

MEN'S OPEN SINGLES
First Round

R. I. Taylor, Toronto, defeated John
Little, Toronto, by default.
T. M. Brown, Ottawa, defeated M. B.
Smith, Toronto, by default.
F. G. Anderson, New York, defeated R.
S. Cook, Brantford, 5—1, 5—1.
C. C. Peterson, Toronto, defeated A. F.
Telfer, Toronto, 2—6, 8—6, default.
Capt. E. C. Chambers, Ottawa, defeated George Smith, Toronto, by default.

Taile. Towards, 3-4, 8-4, default. fested George Sindth, Towards, default of his wince the semi-final in the low of the fire. The semi-final in the low of the semi-final in the low of the fire. The semi-final in the low of the fire. The semi-final in the low of the fault. The semi-final in the low of the fault of the semi-final in the low of the fault. The semi-final in the low of the fault the semi-final in the low of the fault. The semi-final in the low

Dr. F. S. Park, Toronto, defeated E. A. Roiph, Toronto, \$-7, \$-4.

W. L. Richardson, Toronto, defeated E. Wissiberg, Ottawa, \$-3, \$-3.

J. D. Cumming, Windsor, defeated E. G. W. Leelie, Montreal, defeated F. G. Sykes. Toronto, \$-1, \$-4.

C. W. Leelie, Montreal, defeated F. G. Sykes. Toronto, \$-3, \$-8.

Third Round
R. Baird, Toronto, \$-1, \$-1.

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES—First Round
Mrs. D. Dickson, Toronto, defeated Miss
M. Davidson, Toronto, \$-2, 7-5.
Mrs. MoFarane, Ottawa, defeated Miss
L. Lightbourne, Toronto, defeated Miss
P. Grierson, Ottawa, \$-2, \$-1.

Miss J. K. Lang, Toronto, defeated Miss
P. Grierson, Ottawa, \$-2, \$-1.

Miss E. Creswicke, Toronto, defeated Miss
A. B. Davidson, Toronto, defeated Miss
A. B. Oxidson, Toronto, defeated Miss
A. G. Oulding, Toronto, defeated Miss
A. G. Oxidsholm, Toronto, \$-0, \$-2.

Miss O. Kyle, Toronto, defeated Miss
A. Chisholm, Toronto, \$-4, \$-1.

Miss O. Kyle, Toronto, defeated Miss
A. Chisholm, Toronto, \$-4, \$-1. LADIES' OPEN SINGLES—First Round
Mrs. D. Dickson, Toronto, defeated Miss
M. Davidson, Toronto, 6—2, 7—5,
Mrs. McFarane, Ottawa, defeated Miss
L. Lightbourne, Toronto, 6—2, 7—5.
Mrs. Roy Cameron, Toronto, defeated
Miss F. Willis, Toronto, 6—6, 6—2,
Miss M. Brock, Toronto, defeated Miss
P. Grierson, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—1.
Miss E. Creswicke, Toronto, defeated
Mrs. A. Goulding, Toronto, 6—6, 6—2,
Mrs. H. Bickle, Toronto, defeated
Mrs. A. Goulding, Toronto, defeated
Mrs. A. Goulding, Toronto, defeated
Mrs. A. H. Bickle, Toronto, defeated
Mrs. A. Chisholm, Toronto, 6—6, 6—1.
Miss P. Rykert, Toronto, defeated Miss
J. Rathbun, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.
Miss Joan Stewart, Toronto, defeated
Miss K. Gilmer, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.
Miss G. Hutchins, Bermuda, defeated
Mrs. Griffin, Toronto, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Griffin, Toronto, 5—2, 5—3.

Second Round
Mrs. G. Suckling, Toronto, defeated Miss.

A. Walsh, Ottawa, 5—2, 5—10, 5—2.

Mrs. J. Tallyour, Barrie, defeated Miss.

M. Hague, Toronto, 6—0, 5—1.

Miss. E. Cook, Toronto, defeated Miss.

Heggie, Brampton, 6—2, 5—1.

Miss. M. Baillie, Toronto, defeated Miss.

R. Stewart, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Lois Cox, Toronto, defeated Miss.

R. Stewart, Toronto, 5—2, 6—3.

Mrs. W. Whittington, Toronto, defeated Miss.

J. E. Johnston, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1,

Miss. E. McDonald, Toronto, defeated

Miss. G. Lindner, Toronto, 5—1, 5—2.

Mrs. H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated

Miss A. MacGillivray, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1,

DUKE'S CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, July 11 — William Washburn Nutting, editor of a marine magazine, announced today he had forwarded a reply to the Duke of Leinster in London accepting his challenge to race across the Atlantic single-handed in a ketch.

Mrs. Nutting said he was prepared to meet any of the conditions the Duke may propose and would build a suitable boat in 1923 if the English sportsman accepts. Mr. Nutting is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Duke of Leinster's ketch is described as a lightly rigged vessel of 12 tons, with a 20-horse power engine. He recently announced he intended to start a trip soon from the west coast of Ireland with New York as the objective.

Hands Henry is performing a "comeback" after two years absence from the courts, and Mrs. Bundy has displayed a remarkable return to form. They will be partners in the nactionals.

Miss Browne is at Del Monte, Cal., Miss Ellisabeth Ryan of Santa Monica, Cal., now playing at Windon, Eng., is coming back to the United States for the nationals.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15

Red Sox vz. Cleveland Seats at Sausan's Phone Beach 1600

ARE ANNOUNCED

India Meets Spain and Australasia Meets Tzechoslovakia This Week in England

derstood here that the Austra players expect to sail on the Majestic, leaving England on July 18.
They should reach the United States, therefore, in time for the invitation tournament at the Seabright Lewn Tennis and Cricket Club beginning on

July 31.
India and Spain are in the roubstore the semi-final in the lower h of the draw. The winner will p British Isles, whose team recommon from Italy, Japan having faulted to Italy. The United Status Termis Association has can each of the competing nations in thaif to learn whether they will a team to the Jurited States for

ENGLISH ATHLET HAVING POOR YEA

All but One Visiting Group Have Carried Trophies From England

NEW YORK, July 11- This year be recorded as one of England's

INVASION OF EAST BY TENNIS STARS BEGINS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 11—Invasion of the east by women tennisstars of Southern California began today when the Misses Jessie Grieve and Grace Mungen of Los Angeles, started for Forest Hills, N. Y. the scene of the national championship tournament and of the premier east vs. west matches for women.

Miss Grieve and Miss Mungen, who hold a number of Southern California titles, will be followed next week by Mrs. William M. Henry, Los Angeles city champion; Mrs. May Button Bundy, former world's champion, and Miss Mary Browns, former antional champion, all of Los Angeles.

Miss Helen Wills of San Francisco, national girl champion, started east last week. She is now playing in the Phode Island State tournament.

Miss Browne is at a practicing for the eastern events. Mrs. L. R. Williams, who with Riss Browne holds the national doubles title, will not go east.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan of Santa Monica, Cal., now playing at Windows, Cal., now playing at Windows, Eng., is coming back to the nationals.

ATHLETICS

SPROGELL HAS A 70 IN OPEN GOLF

Rain Makes Going Still Heavier in Second Day's Play Hagen Out in 36

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, June 11-The first par score of the day in the play of the second section of the national open golf tourney at the Skokie Country Club here was made by F. T. Sprogell of Memphis, Tenn. He was 34, 36, 70. Going out he was over par on two holes, but had birdie on the second and fourth holes.

C. Hagen of New York, British open champion, and George Duncan, runner-up to Hagen in the 1922 tourney, drew the largest gallery of the morning test in the second of the compaign for the United States open golf championship the Skokie Country Club here. They teed off at 10:15 and carried 300 spectators in their wakes. Duncan's drives were superior both for distance and accuracy. He kept out of trouble. While Hagen's drives were shorter, finding the traps often, his second shots, recoveries, and approaches were brilliant. In putting he outshone the Britisher. A heavy shower, preceded by a slight drizzle, interrupted the match at the middle of the fourth hole. Hagen was out in ticeable 36 and Duncan in 37.

Wright had 38-41 and Perkins 39-40.

qualify today.

Hagen and Duncan was that following Leo Diegel of New Orleans, La., and R. T. Jones Jr., the Atlanta, Ga., amateur. On the first nine they got 35 and 46, respectively, exceptional going in view of the conditions. The cards: Diegel, out 5 2 5 4 4 4 3 4 4—35 Jones, out 5 3 5 3 5 4 3 5 3—36

Rain, which started Monday night, continued last night. A let-up came at 8 o'clock and by 9:30 the sun was at 8 o'clock and by 9:30 the sun was peeping out. A fresh east breeze was blowing. Some of the early pairs were blowing. Some of the early pairs were Frank Kennett, Glencoe changed because of belated arrivals. The start was made five minutes R. A. Cruickshank, Sh'kmaxon 72 ahead of time, and around 9:30 the players began presenting themselves more regularly.

Due to the sodden condition of the Due to the sodden condition of the course the tournament committee of the United States Golf Association A. F. Baumgartner, Cincinnati 76 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 81 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 82 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 83 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 84 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 85 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 86 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 87 Geo. McLean, Grass "Cleaning ball: When a ball is at rest on the putting green, if there be mud or other substance adhering to the ball, it may be lifted, cleaned, and then replaced without penalty. A ball imbedded in the fair-way may be lifted and dropped without penalty, not nearer the hole. A ball imbedded on the putting green may be lifted and placed without penalty, not nearer the hole. Players were permitted to lift their own balls on the fairways but on the greens this function was prescribed for the official scorers. Qualifying round, second

Benjamin Lord, Glen Falls... 40 36 76
*J. G. Anderson, Mt. Vernon... 38 39 77
John Cowan, Watertown 39 38 77 Charles Hilgendorf, Detroit ... 36 A. F. Hackbarth, Parkridge... 43 Albert Watrous, Redford.... 38 J. A. Park, East Hampton... 40 George Smith, Cincinnati Fred Baroni, Corapolis Fred Baroni, Corapolis 39 John McNamara, unattached. . 44 Thomas McNamara, New York 42 *G. H. Hartman, Midlothian . . . 41 F. T. Sprogell, Memphis..... 34 man Clark, Oronoco..... 44 Fred Canausa, West Point.... 36 G. C. Turnbull, Midlothian ... 39 David McKay, Pittsburgh 40 *R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta... 36
Leo Diegel, New Orleans.... 35
George Dernbach, Prov., R. I. 39
Kern Marsh, London, Ont... 37
W. C. Hagen, New York... 36
George Duncan, England... 37 Alex. Guild, Highland Park..

M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield... 38 38 76 C. D. Thom, Shinnecock Hills,

 New York
 38
 40

 Cameron Trent, Winnetka
 39
 39

 R. T. Burnett, Paoli
 42
 37

 Robert Peebles, Louisville
 40
 39

 J. J. Brophy, Covington
 40
 39

 H. G. Legg, Minneapolis
 40
 40

 Harry Kennet, Glencoe
 42
 20

 C. Morton, Freeport......
J. McGrath, Boston ed Brand, Pittsburgh.... Wilfrid Deid, Washington. George Sargent, Columbus.... X-W. B. Sparks, Terre Haute. William Ogg, Worcester Geo. Martin, Santa Barbara... Joseph, Sylvester, St. Albans., 37 Donnachie, Hagerstown 40 Weager, Lake Forest.. 44

round from many standpoints. Not only did Jock Hutchison set a new tournament record with his 135 for 36 holes—five under par—but there were scores of cheer-bringing shots by players failed to get into the coveted championship contenders and, greatest of all from the dramatic standpoint, perhaps, Charles Evans Jr., internationally famous for his steadiness, blew up with a 42-eight applaud nowadays. over par-for his third nine of the day and was able to qualify only by an elmost miraculous comeback on the final nine when he shot 35 against

Hutchison's work was one of the greatest hits of golf ever seen, in the opinion of veterans. The Chicago pro who formerly held the British open championship, started badly in both ounds, getting a 6 and then a 5 on the par 4 number one hole, but in case shot perfectly thereafter. He finished the morning play in 67three under par. With everyone pre-dicting that no one would come close to that figure again, he went out in Towne, has attracted 300 teachers since the afternoon and shot a 68 for a its origin.

total of 135, placing him eight strokes lower than anyone else yesterday. Hutchison just kept lacing the ball

straight down the fairways, putting his approaches dead to the cup and sinking virtually every putt that he was expected to sink. Twice he holed putts of the 20-foot kind, once he sent a 200-yard shot from a tree side to the green, but these were the only really spectacular shots or shots on which he could have been considered really lucky. It was just clean, straight shooting that brought his great scores.

J. M. Barnes gave a remarkable exhibition with his 144. The present national open champion continually got into trouble but his shots out of pits and bunkers were always far betfrom a perfect lie in the open fairway.

It took a score of 152 to qualifytournament in many years. Previous to the start such veterans as George Duncan had predicted that 154 would get in, but as the course dried out and the scores became lower, they shifted their guesses.

What score will qualify today depends largely, of course, on how set-tled the weather remains. Old-timers were inclined to think, after scanning the entries, that men with 153 might

The officials decided to eliminate the penalty of a stroke on out-ofbounds shots, the players losing only their distance.

Several well-known players dropped by the wayside, the particularly no-ticeable failures being those of Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, former First cards returned showed 79s for Gordan Wright of Evanston, Ill., and ander Smith, the veteran New Engof Brantford, Can. lander; Charley Hall, the long-dis tance hitter from Birmingham, Ala Driving ruled generally shorter to- and Philip Daudin, the Skokie Club day, and it was estimated that the qualifying scores would run considerably higher. Whereas 152 was the highest to get under the wire Monday, against par 34 the first nine, but 154 to 155 was corrected a character and only with 72 and took \$1.15. 154 to 155 was conceded a chance to ended up with 73 and took 81 in the The qualifiers in vesterafternoon. Second to the gallery drawn by day's trial and their scores follow:

Jock Hutchison, Glenn View. 67 68 135 M. J. Brady, Oakland Hills.. 70 73 143 J. M. Barnes, Pelham 75 69 144 Abe Mitchell, England ... Lawrence Nabholtz, Lima... 75 J. E. Rogers, Dayton Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati ... Jack Blakeslee, Delaware.... Mortie Dutra, Delmonte Lloyd Gullickson, Dekalb Wm. MacFarlane, Tuckahoe, 74 Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater 74 Thos. Harmon, Hudson View 77 Alex Campbell, Losantville ... 75 Geo. McLean, Grassy Sprain 81 71 Fred Ford, Lakewood 74 78 Dow L. George, Minneapolis. 81 71



EW people-even of those who play golf often-realize just how play golf often—realize just how great a feat it is to shoot successive rounds of a full-length golf course in 67 and 68 as did Jock Hutchison in the national at Chicago yesterday. It is hard to make comparison with a bit of good playing in any other sport: a pitcher may hold an opposing ball team almost hitless for nine innings, a tennis player may make a series of brilliant placements or a billiardist a long run, but these sportsmen's tasks, granting the magnificence of the specialized skill in each one, is not comparable to skill in each one, is not comparable to very thin hair divides. Hutchison's score from the utterly impossible in golf.

All credit to M. J. Brady, the former All credit to M. J. Brady, the former Wollaston, Mass., pro, who staged so splendid a comeback. Not much has been heard of his game since he tied with W. C. Hagen in the open of 1919, but he always has been due for a pig win somewhere and now that he is going, must be counted in the list of possible champions this year. sible champions this year.

the question which many will ask when they read of the 135 registered in the first 36-hole preliminary. From the first of the practice week, when a 66 was 79 credited to one player, par has been the 79 loser so often that with this latest clip-79 ping one is apt to think the course too easy for the testing of premier talent. But in reality drought and a once-in-a-life-time streak of playing by Hutchi-son complete the explanation for the 83 prevalent low figures.

Gilbert Nicholls of Providence was due for a bearing this time, after the form evidenced in the New England open tourney recently, but it is one of the unwritten laws of golf that upsets are as thick as flies, and the former Scarboro star must wait for a more fortunate year.

One is glad to have evidence that the little pellet with which one plays pars, birdles and sixes is duly respected and credited by one leading player at least, *Amateurs.
Yesterday's golf was probably the now that Charles Evans Jr. is said to have kissed his guttle thrice after it greatest ever seen in a qualifying was considerate enough to hop into the

Again it is recorded that a local player has made a hole in one, but we do not see why he deserves especial notice for the said feat, because so many are doing it now that until somebody makes two holes in a single round in this minimum figure nothing very unusual will have been accom to make the golfing public

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

HYANNIS, Mass., July 11—With the largest registration in its history, 700 pupils in number, the State Normal Summer School opened here yesterday. Every available room in private houses, besides the tent-dormitories on Normal Beach, were filled. Charles L. Schrader, State Supervisor of Physical Education, has charge of the two new courses in physical education. The first course is physical education. The first course for class-room teachers, and the second for directors and assistant directors of physical education and directors of

tournament being staged at the Triple

A courts with no upsets occurring. A. H. Shepley, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-4.

All the favorites breezed through victoriously, though Joseph Werner, the G. H. Baldwin, St. Louis, defeated A. Princeton star, dropped his second- C. Bernet, St. Louis, defended and the second- C. Bernet, St. Louis, by default. K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, 6-4, of Dayton, O., 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

H. Frohlichstein, St. Louis, 6-4, Alvin Schwarz, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

ties by default, and then won his second-round match by default when default.

John Barr of Dallas, Tex., found it C. M. Scott, St. Louis, defeated A. L. Hinrich, Poplar Bluffs, Mo., 6-2, 6-0.

played. In one of the most interesting, W. D. Brown of St. Louis, runner-up defeated E. A. H. Shepley of St. Louis -3, 6-4. Shepley made Brown hustle in both sets before conceding defeat.

SINGLES-FIRST ROUND Teodo Drewes, St. Louis, defeated W. Skrainka, St. Louis, by default.
C. G. Fennell, St. Louis, defeated J. A. Hunt, East St. Louis, Ill., by default. C. D. Jones, St. Louis, defeated F. O.

W.D.BROWNENTERS

SECOND ROUND

Reed, Jr., Pittsburgh, by default.

L. Moult, St. Louis, defeated Leonard Reed, Jr., Pittsburgh, by default.

W. H. Blerman, St. Louis, defeated A. E. Hawkinson, Kansas City, by default.

G. C. Kent, St. Louis, defeated J. Cannon, Kansas City, by default.

Robert Moult, St. Louis, defeated J. Cannon, Kansas City, by default.

G. C. Kent, St. Louis, defeated George Pasmore, Alton, Ill., by default.

W. G. Drozda, St. Louis, defeated Charles Reber, St. Louis, defeated J. A. Davis, East St. Louis, 6—3, defeated J. A. Davis, defeated J. Cannon, Kansas City, by default.

Robert Moult, St. Louis, defeated J. Cannon, Kansas City, by default.

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Fred Jostles of St. Louis, one of the favorites, dropped out of the tournament, as did John Cannon of Kansis City, Mo. Both were pressed by business and could not compete. All Donald Lambert, St. Louis, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

S. Jones of St. Louis, a former local champion, Jones won from Jostles by default, and then won his sec-

Though a number of defaults were F. H. Kronauge Jr., Dayton, O., defeated registered, many matches were Joseph Werner, St. Louis, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2. FIRST ROUND-Doubles

Luther and Barnes defeated Cannon Hixon and Scott defeated Hess and Fen-

and Dieknite partner by default. Josties and Drewes defeated Bierman and Schwarz, 6-3, 7-5.

Metcalf and Bryant defeated Dailey and Schepley, 2-5, 6-3, 7-5.

Judgment the pet remedy of Pan-Germans for

Washington's Passing Show

feited with conferences, it may be as Britain. well that the Columbus Day conferences of the Pan-American International Committee of Women, originally scheduled for Oct. 12 of this year, should have been postponed until October, 1923, as announced by Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, the secretary. Responses to the call for the con-

ferences have been gratifying, Mrs. Swiggett said, but it has been decided that the purpose of the conference would be better served by making the time more nearly coincide with that of the Third Pan-American Scientific Congress which has been set for 1923. When Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Committees, issued the call to the members of each nation she wrote: There never was a time when inter-

national friendliness was of greater importance than now and I feel deeply that these sectional conferences will further more friendly relations and harmonious co-operation among the women of the Americas. They cannot fail to create a better understanding and a larger sympathy-thus placing their international interests upon a more enduring basis.

A wedge of this sort was driven into the aloofness of the several Americas by the participation of representatives of Latin-American countries in the women's conference at Baltimore, Miss Bertha Lutz, who represented Brazil, has remained in this country American institutions and giving talks before the women's organiza-

elp straighten out this is not the first time that China has turned to the Willoughby brothers for assistance. William Franklin and Westel Woodbury Willoughby are twins and both are students of political economy and writers of distinction along similar lines. One fol-"What is the matter with Skokie," is lowed the other as political adviser to the question which many will ask when

nected with the State Department during the disarmament conference as a special expert on China.

His brother, who has now been requested to go to China, but who probably will be unable to accept the invi-



ETTING an even break in a six game series in Boston is not the best the Browns had hoped for, but the fact that New York has not fared any better against Cleveland may be a matter of some consolation

Incidentally, George Sisler's batting average fell off six points in the series just ended. He started off well enough in Friday's double-header, with six hits in nine times at bat, but Boston pitchers in the other four games pulled his average down to .424. It seems humormost of the Browns' execution, came off a little better, although he failed to poost his home run total.

Word comes from the lips of golfers that one of their number—pleased with the accuracy of a "putt" or golfing bunt—stooped to kiss the obedient sphere stooped to kiss the obedient sphere three times on its speckled surface. Details of the affair will be had the more readily from a perusal of the day's Fables, the Æsop of the links having taken full cognizance thereof, observing, additionally, that the affectionate softer corresponds to the spit. tionate golfer corresponds to the spit-ball artist of the diamond in that each strives deviously to persuade the ball to do his own peculiar bidding.

Lakes route were opened up for ocean-going traffic, these costs would be greatly reduced, and that is why the farmer is interested in this project."

In the realm of partisan politics, this means the co-operation of the parliamentary group of industrialists, the German People's Party, with the

Washington, July 10 tation, is director of the Institute for NE proposed conference has Government Research and, in collabbeen postponed. As the civilized world is somewhat surof the Financial System of Great

> Virginia's lone Republican seat in the House of Representatives may have a Democratic occupant after November. Campbell Bascom Slemp, who has represented the Ninth District for several terms, has announced that he does not intend to seek reelection as the Republican nominee. He has made a similar announcement once before, but the Republicans of his district nominated and elected him anyway. So Democrats are taking his announcement with a grain of salt.

> Mr. Slemp says he is anxious avoid the strenuous life of another Congress and prefers the restful quiet of Big Stone Gap, his It is hinted about the Capitol however, that Mr. Slemp believes this is a bad year for Republicans in Virginia and that he wishes to avoid defeat. His political opponent, George C. Peery, leading Democrat of that section, came within a few hundred votes of capturing his seat in the last election. Mr. Slemp was elected to Congress in 1907 and has served since then continuously. In addition to the numerous speeches

he is called upon to make as the army's chief spokesman on public oc-casions Gen. John J. Pershing as Chief of Staff is giving much attention these days to the selection of the "Plucking visiting various cities, studying Board" of five officers to which will be assigned the not altogether pleasant duty of reducing the officer list as required by the recently enacted law Of the "single" list alone, which The effort to enlist the services of includes only officers of the line be-William F. Willoughby, economist, to low the rank of brigadier-general and finances of China recalls the fact that there will be no fewer than 715 whose names must be eliminated to bring the roster down to the required proportions. In order to comply with this law it will be necessary to eliminate 95 colonels, 114 lieutenant-colonels, 173 majors and 333 captains.

Included in the number are those who may be retired on their own apthe Republic of China, each solution is the Republic of China, each solution with the Republic of China, each solution in the board. It is expected that the numbers of Applications for release will be leave in South Africa, is the author of large, and the hope is expressed by some that there may be enough of these to render extended selection until the results of these to render extended selection until the results of the render extended selection until the results of the render extended selection until the render extended selec plications, those to be retired for disnecessary. These, of course, include officers who have served for 30 years or more to whom the law permits retirement and of whom there is a considerable number. Indeed, many of these are now having their names dropped in advance of action by the

In addition to the above number it will be necessary to drop about 140 from the medical and dental corps. The work of elimination is required

ested in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes ures of any kind (such as the occupa deep waterway project.

west to the coast, Mr. Meredith pointed obliged, in sheer self-preservation, out, in a recent conversation. average down to .424. It seems numor-ous to regard this figure as evidence of a slump, but such is the pace that the great first baseman maintains. Ken-neth Williams, Sisler's side partner in the Provent Came. business men, as well as farmers, are keenly appreciative of the value which such a development would have for them.

'Manufacturers and ingly unstable conditions on the German people.

Today they are face to face with the first signs of this effect and they

"The farmer realizes that the price of wheat all over the world is set at Liverpool and that it depends largely on our exportable surplus. At present the farmer of the middle west, great crop is wheat, is very much hancosts involved in getting his product to be achieved in the near future. Liverpool. If the St. Lawrence-Great

GERMAN PEOPLE DESPONDENT AT IGNOMINY RESTING ON THEM

Reassertion of Nationalistic Sentiment Follows—Tactics of Distrust Delaying Recovery

the policy of active economic co-op- because or when public opinion superation with the entente nations which ports the policy of fulfillment on the was recently announced as the politwas recently announced as the political program of the great industrialists. There is, of course, much opposition to this policy and it is not
confined to the clamorous clique of
royalists. In and out of season they
rattle the bones of the political skelerattle the bones of th ton which ill-advised entente politi-cians left behind in the closet of Ger-the so-called dumping system. For a many's new republic when they wrote into the Treaty of Versailles the declaration of Germany's sole responsibility for the war. Royalist clamor would count for little were it not for the exceedingly large and ever in- i. e., better quality or more creasing number of those who are sick production. The continual depreciaat heart at the ignominy that rests on their country. Within the last 12 months this feeling has been responsible for a very emphatic reasse of nationalistic sentiment among the nor the industrialists in particular working classes, more especially among the so-called Christliche Gewerkschaften or Christian unions. One may detect the beginning of revival of it now through sad experience. It rethis sentiment even among the Freie quired only a few months of a fairly Gewerkschaften or Independent unstable exchange to prove to industrinell 6-8, 6-4, 6-3.

Moser and Seps beat Hunt and Davis danger that the reunification of the policy of selling goods abroad on the default.

Heuer and Brown defeated Schneider by the reactionaries and that German

Judgment Passed on Germany

Whether this danger shall become a real menace or be reduced to in-considerable proportions, depends of the raw material would have meant the aforesaid policy of co-oper-stable, ation finds among those peoples with whom Germans must co-operate. If the tactics of distrust are persisted in, and especially if Americans continue to subject the German people to the moral verdict recorded in the Treaty of Versailles and to that moral judgment passed on the Government of Germany when America entered the war, then I see small hope for the recovery of Germany and for the effective reconstruction of Europe.

In previous reports I summarized the import of the new policy. Restated, in brief, it is this: Evacuation of German territory; abrogation of all sanctions (military and economic) and cessation of all interference with or control over Germany's internal affairs; reduction of indemnities to an amount consistent with the reduction of Germany's national wealth; and on this basis sincere, effective, and unremitting effort on the part of Gov ernment and people to liquidate Gerher financial house in order. Nothing is said, publicly, as yet, of the method or manner of determining the weight of the burden that Germany can carry. Of this I shall be in a position to speak quite definitely in the near future. To do so now would be premature, sim-ply because present interest centers on the establishment in Germany of a public opinion in line with the policy of co-operation. If public opinion does champion this policy, then the problem of the German people's sincerity is settled, at least for us, otherwe might just as well relegate our faith in public opinion to the

Three Interested Groups Now in estimating the trend of public opinion in Germany (in so far looking to the adoption of a comat least as public opinion manifests itself effectively through political quality rather than on the factor of action), we need to reckon chiefly with three variously interested groups, namely: the industrial employers' group, the industrial em-ployees' group, and the middle-class group (which includes the hundreds of thousands of civil servants). We need, however, to recognize at the very outset that there has been no public opinion in Germany since the war; that disintegration of the body politic has, in consequence, set in and that nearly all Germans, including the reactionary royalists, are in the grip of a nameless fear lest the State itself collapse and come tumbling down over their heads. not communism that frightens them. It is a nameless something, somewholly beyond anything herething tofore imaginable—the disintegration of the German people as a political entity. to rally not only the afore-mentioned groups, but many others in support of any unifying factor, such as a policy which bids fair to establish a public opinion.

Problem of Reparations One must have been in touch with the leaders of German industry a year or so ago in order to appreciate fully the importance of their present attito be completed before the end of the tions. A year ago their attitude was tude toward the problem of repara Cheap transportation for farm products is the liveliest issue in the central west." says E. T. Meredith former for which the Wirth Government tral west," says E. T. Meredith, former stands. They had no constructive Secretary of Agriculture, who is a visitor in Washington, "and that is the effectiveness of a "national economic effectiveness of a "national economic effectiveness". reason the western farmer is so inter- strike," arguing that no military meastion of the great Ruhr district) could Completion of the project would put the sous into the French exhave the effect of bringing the middle chequer and that France would be "I do come to a reasonable understanding not know of any project in which there is more general interest at the present with Germany. They did not reckon is more general interest at the present with the inevitable effect of increas-

are wise enough to read the signs correctly. Their new policy is, therefore, less surprising than it appeared to be at the outset. They, too, proclaim now a policy of fulfillment and it should surprise no one if the "grand coalition," of which we heard so much at the close of the last year, should

Partisan Politics

BERLIN, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—Public opinion in Gerthe Democrats, the Centrists, and the Democrats. A coalition of this many appears to be concentrating on kind will, however, be possible only

ports the policy of fulfillment on the basis heretofore stated. time, particularly since the resumption of trade with the United States, German export trade was based on the principle of underselling rather than on the basis of better selling, tion of the mark proved a temptation that few were able to resist. Despite the warnings of sane political economists, neither the public at large comprehended that the dumping system was a two-edged sword not to be handled with impunity. They realize stable exchange to prove to industristrength of a depreciated mark spelled ruin. German industry was Hener and Brown defeated Schlieder by the reactionalism may be reinoculated with bleeding itself to death. In terms of that virus of absolutism which was marks exports and imports appeared to balance, but in actual values the the ills of Germany, of Europe, and balance of trade was running heavily against Germany. Importing raw material (say cotton or copper) when the dollar stood at 100 marks and exporting the finished product at 40 very largely on the support which a profit had the mark remained

Profit on Paper Only But with an intervening deprecia-

tion of the mark the transaction, though showing a profit on paper, resulted in a loss, since the purchase of new raw material had to be made at the new rate of exchange. loss could be recouped only by ther depreciation of the mark and this led, in a vicious circle, to a further In consequence the policy of underselling the world market is thoroughly discredited today, and so far as it is still pursued it is resorted to only in the desperate effort to keep afloat until the European nations can agree on a sane economic policy in their mutual relations. When one discovers that the economic fallacy of profiting by the depreciated currency is now understood by the public one has, I think, some justification in believing that the program of the indusralists, mentioned at the outset, is in fair way of obtaining the support public opinion. It is quite true that Germans are now charging forigners sojourning here special prices ranging from 50 to 300 per cent higher than the prices charged Germans. American Interpretation Incorrect

But the interpretation put on this policy in our American papers is wholly wrong. The motive is not "robbery." The motive is self-preservation and self-preservation demands that they part with their production only in return for an international equivalent. The underlying motive comes to very clear expression in the placards posted at the entrances of some of the great shops to the effect that no sales will be made to foreigners. In the world of industry significant changes are being effected petitive policy based on the factor of price, and of these changes we shall hear more later. But before speak-ing of them I hope to report on the characteristic change in the attitude of the working classes and of the middle class.

ARMY BALLOON TEAM TO SAIL WASHINGTON, July 11-The army balloon team will sail tomorrow from New York to take part in the Gordon-Bennett international balloon race at Geneva, Aug. 6. The team is com-manded by Maj. Oscar Westover, air service, and includes Lieutenants Charl-

BRITISH BOYS' CAMP **BREAKS DOWN CLASS** BARRIERS AT PLAY

LONDON, June 6—The Duke of York has for the second time invited 200 boys drawn from all classes in the country to take part in a camp, half of the duke's guests being public school boys and the others to come from the industrial districts. This year the camp is to be held in Little-stone, New Romney, Kent. The idea first occurred to the young

duke at a football match between an eleven of boys from the mining dis-tricts of South Wales, and Westminster School, his aim being to bring these boys, drawn from quite oppo-site stations in life, into intimate relationships one with another. happy exchange of views and the formation of useful friendships is laying the foundation for a better comradeship between boys of every class in life. In his invitation to the boys, the Duke of York says that it is his object to do a little to break down the foolish barriers of class and prejudice and to promote a lasting brotherhood among the boys.

The camp program excludes cricket and football as it is thought that in these games the public school boy has the better chance by his superior training. Games have, therefore, been arranged so as to give each boy an equal chance of success. The boys will travel from all parts of the country to London, where they will be the guests of the Duke at Buckingham Palace before starting for the camp. In the camp they are to be divided up into twenties, 10 industrial boys and 10 public school boys, and they will be housed together in huts under leader chosen from the company. The motto of the camp chosen by the Duke is "Play the Game."

EXPLORATION TO FIND END OF HIMALAYAS

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence)-It is announced that an expedition is being organized to ascertain where the Himalayan range really ends. To the north of Assam, where India really abuts on to China. the Himalayas are met by a series of mountain ranges which cut them at right angles. At the point of junction there is a range which curves southward and westward, forming the valley of Assam, and stretching to Burma and appearing in the Andaman Islands.

On the other hand if the range of mountains which bisects the Himalayas is crossed, there is a high range the Himalayas and extending well into China. The object of the geological expedition under Professor Gregory direction of the main range.

IRELAND GETS BETTER

MAIL BOAT SERVICE DUBLIN, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—The business, com-mercial, public institutions, and the general public in Ireland will welcome the Postmaster-General's announcement that the Irish mail trains and cross-channel mail boat services are to be accelerated as from July 1 next

All mail trains from Dublin to the north, south, and west centers are to be dispatched earlier each day and start an hour later in return. This arrangement will be found practicable as the dispatch of the night mail boat will be altered to Kingstown pier at 8.50 p. m. instead of 7.50 p. m. as at present.

WHITE PLAINS TENNIS PUT OFF The junior and boy's open tennis tournament, which was originally scheduled to start yesterday, was post-poned until July 17. Entries will close

round trip to CAPE COD on large ireless equipped, iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD

Fare—Round Trip \$2.00; One Way \$1.78 Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave. Boston, DAILY 9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M. Daylight Saving Time

WANTED MECHANICS AND HELPERS

PERMANENT POSITIONS

The Committee of Federated Crafts notified the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. that their men would leave their places of employment at 10 A. M., July 1, 1922.

This is not a strike against the railroad, it is a strike waged against a reduction in rates of pay ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board effective July 1.

Men are wanted to take their places at the following

Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Pipe-Fitters, Upholsterers, 70c per hour.

Machinists Helpers, Boilermakers Helpers, Blacksmiths Helpers, Sheet Metal Workers Helpers, Electrical Workers Helpers, 47c per hour.

Car Inspectors and Repair Men, 63c per hour. Ox-Welders, 75c per hour.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE

STEADIER TONE **DEVELOPS IN THE** STOCK MARKET

More Hopeful Foreign Advices Strengthen Sentiment on Exchange

Regardless of the more threatening aspects of the sailroad strike situation, prices at the outset of today's New York stock market session, including A the railway group, were mainly better.

Foreign oils led with 1 point gains A for Mexican Petroleum and Royal A. Dutch, the domestic group making fractional advances.

Consolidated Gas and National Lead also were strong, but Laclede Gas, Davison Chemical and several of the Low priced coal shares were inclined

Foreign exchanges strengthened before the opening of the market on the more hopeful advices from Lon-don and continental points. French and Belgian government bonds made partial recoveries from yesterday's severe decline.

American Ice Strong

Prices moved steadily forward during the morning on a broader volume of business. Opening at a gain of 21/2 points, American Ice extended its advance to 7 points before noon. Studebaker rose 2½ points to the year's highest quotation and early improvement among oils was enhanced.

High grade transportations, notably Ba Union Pacific, New York Central and Ba Chicago & Northwestern, featured the Barails at gains of 1 to 11/2 points.

Equipments, shippings, metals and leathers rose one to two points, with Baldwin, American International, American Smelting, National Lead, Central Leather common and preferred, and Endicott Johnson among the lead-

Call money opened at 4 per cent, Brompared with yesterday's early quotation of 41/2 per cent.

Further Gains Made

market's prevailing indiffer- Ca The market's prevailing indited ence to unfavorable news, relaxing money rates, which facilitates new Calfinancing, and an optimistic feeling Can regarding future dividend meetings Central control of Central Canada Cana regarding future dividend meetings caused a considerable expansion of the early buying movement. Advances in a large variety of shares ran from 1 to 3 points, with stocks which are not ordinarily very active in good demand. The recognized leaders also C.F. forged steadily higher. Corn products, Ch. American Brake Shoe & Foundry, International Paper, Woolworth and International Nickel preferred were marked up 2 to 2½ points.

Foreign Bonds Firmer

Foreign bonds were better today in CCI response to the more encouraging advices from abroad and the firmer tone of exchanges, while United States war CcI loans were steady but relatively inac-

French and Belgian 71/2s and 8s, yesterday's weakest features, made re-coveries of fractions to a point in the first half of the session.

Several of the French municipals,
Mexican 4s and Uruguay 8s also improved, but heaviness was shown by
Lyons 6s, Tzechoslovakia 8s, Brazil 8s Several of the French municipals, Mexican 4s and Uruguay 8s also imand San Paulo 8s.

Gains among domestic rails were Dur

cominal, but Consolidated Gas 7s rose 134 points. Offsetitng heaviness was shown by Seaboard adjustment 5s, Atlantic Coast Line first 4s, Missouri Pacific 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio Eric convertible 5s.

The market continued to display a firm tone throughout the closing hour, most of the stocks retaining the gains made earlier in the day. There was a moderate easing before the close, but practically the entire list was higher than yesterday. General Gen Asphalt showed a gain of 2%, International Paper of 1%, New York Cenral, Royal Dutch and Studebaker of Gilli ach, Corn Products 2, American Sugar 1% and United States Steel, Goo

closing at par, was up %.

Total sales were 519,800 shares, Gree compared with 579,000 yesterday and Habitan State of the sales were 943,500 Friday.

MORE MONEY IS BEING SPENT ON

More than \$21,000,000 was involved in waterfront development contracts awarded in the United States during the first six months of 1822, according to a dispatch just received from the Port & Terminal News Bureau of Whitestone, N. Y.

to a dispatch just received	fron	n the	Int Nickel pf 81	
Port & Terminal News			inter M Marine. 18%	1
Whitestone, N. Y.	Durea	u or	Inter M M pf 74%	7
			Inter Paper 49	
The actual figure is \$21,0			Invincible Oil 4%	1
total amount for the corn			Iron Products 344	1
period in 1921 being \$26,412,	651, s	how-	Island O & Tr 1/4	
ing a drop of something in	the n	eigh-	Kan City So 25%	1
borhood of \$5,000,000.			Kan City So pf. 56%	
20,000			Kan & Gulf 436	
			Kayser J 43	4
BOSTON CUR	R		Kelly Spring 48%	4
			Kelsey Wheel 95%	9
High	Low	Last	Kennecott 35%	3
Ahumada 4%	4 7/8	4 7/8	Keystone Tire 15%	1
Bagdad Silver 18	12	16	Kresge S S 136	13
Belmont 16	16	15	Laciede Gas 79	7
Boston Ely 81	75	81	Lack Steel 761/4	7
Boston Montana 16	15	16	Lake E & W 32%	3
Canada Copper 17	17	17	Lake E & W pr. 63	6
Chief Cons Min 4%	4 7/8	4 1/8	Lehigh Valley 65	6
Cons Copper 43	33	30	Lima Loco 1051/4	10
Crystal Copper 90	82	87	Lima Loco pf109%	10
Calav 2	2	2	Loew's Inc 15	1
Denbigh	.05	.05	Louis & Nash 131%	13
Daddy 5	. 4	5	Mackay 98%	10
Eureka 30	28	28	Mallinson 331/6	34
First Nat Copper 60	60	60	Man Elv Gtd 47%	47
Gas	.06	.06	Marland Oll 42%	43
Gadsden Copper 90	90	90	Math Alkali 4214	4
Imperial Cons 3	3 .	3	Max Mot A 66%	67
Iron Cap 7 °	7	7	Max Mot B 2276	93
Mutual 19	14	16	McIntyre Por 15%	1
New Rilla 49	49	49	Mex Petrol163	16
Palisade06	.06	.06	Mex Pet pf 97	91
Radio 41/2	41/2	41/2	Miami 29%	25
Ruby Cons 271/2	271/2	271/2	Mid States Oil 13%	14
Verde Mines 37	30	34	Midvale 35%	35
Sales, 86,650 shares.			Minn & St L 11%	-
		THE STEP	M W A T 12	12

Sales, 86,650 shares.

INCREASE IN STEEL ORDERS
Increase of 381,303 tons in United States Steel's June unfilled orders indicates buying in that month was heavier than generally believed. The gain was the largest recorded in any month since the upturn in trade began in the spring, with the exception of April, when orders increased \$02,769 tons.

Minn & St L... 11% MK & T. willing 18% MK & T. willing 18%

DUSINESS, TIMA										
NEW YO	RK	STO	OCK	Nat Lead 10 134	High 103	10156	J) 11 102%	JIY 10	١	
Ор	n Hig	h Los	- JIP 1	"Try 10	Nat Lead pf!!!	11236	11136	11236	414	
Adams Ex 62 Ajax Rubber 155	62	62	eż	1854	NY Central 95	1634	94	16% 96% 30%	94%	
Alaska Gold 3	134	1 14	156	130	Nort & West 10	313/6 1103/6 643/6	110	11096	108%	1
Allied Chem pf. 109	109	109	100	109.4	Manth Aman ad Att	43 %	41%	43 A	4256	1
Lilis Chaim 50% Am Ag Chem 387	3874	38%	38%	38 M	Northern Pag 76%	77%	3016	77% 31	76%	1
m Beet Sug 46% m Brake Sh 60% m B S F pf108	4634 6234				Nunnally Co 9 Okla Pr & Rf 3	116	:	ik	,"	
m Can \$4 m Can pf 107	88	8376	5376	53 M		1136	18	18	12%	1
m Cotton Oll 26%	14%		14%	26	Otis Steel 18% Pac Gas & Ell 69% Pacific Oil 56%	1234 6834 8734	68 8634	6854 5754	56%	
m H & L pf 683	111	108	110%	108%	Deside Mall 481/	15 % 78%	1814	15% 78%	7196	
m Ice pf 88 m Inter Corp. 42% m La France. 13%	49 16 1354		4234 1356	41%	Pan-Am Pet B 65	736	7%	774	64%	
m Lin Oil 34% m Lin Oil pf 55	35	34%	38 56	33%	I was rests de water? . 1 15.30	1936	1936	70 12 M	:::	1
m LocoJ12 m Radiator 94	95	94	94%	94	Pennsylvania 44 Penn Seaboard. 914 Peoples Gas 834	93/6 83/6	836 83	876	136	
m Saf Rasor 6 m Ship & Com. 1914			1916	19	Pere Marquette 12% Pere Marq pf 69	3276	32 1/4	32 34 69	32 96	1
m Sm & R 60% m Smelt pf 98 m Steel Fdys. 36%	6134 98 37	9734 3634	97% 37	36%	Phillips Pet 494 Pierce-Arrow. 1834	5036	18%	4934 19	18%	
m Sugar 80 m Tel & Tel120%	1903/	79.	79	80% 120%	Pierce Oil 7%	8	7%	8	8	
m W W & E 16% m WW 6% pt. 42%	17	4236	1836	16	Piggly Wiggly. 42% Pitts Coal 64% Pitts & W Va 57%	4234 6436 3834	42 44% 37%	42 - 6436 3836	4136 64 3736	
m Woolen pf. 108	108	109	108	89	Pond Crk Cl 213/ Postum Cer 78	52 % 78	2134	1114 78	2134 7716	1
m W Pap pf 30% m Zinc 17%	30% 17% 52%	30% 17% 12%	3036 1736 5234	50%	Pr Steel Car 76% Prod & Ref 41%	76% 42	16%	16%	75%	
naconda 521/6 tchison 101 tchison pf 89%	10134	101	101	100%		120	11976	120		1
tl Birm & A 3% tl Co Line108	108	108	108	10734	Punta Sugar 48% Pure Oil 29% R R Secur 67%	48% 3016 6 16	29%	48% 30% 67%	29%	1
tl G& WI 37%	3836	3736	2836	37		104	110	110	1616	1
tl G & W I pf 27 ustin Nich 28	27 28% 115%	27 28 11334	28%	27%	Reading 1st pf., 52	15%	75%	78% 52	75	-
aldwin pf!!4 aldwin pf!!4 alt & Ohio 5!	115	114	114	113%	Reading 2d pf., 521/2 Reis & Co 171/2	17M	1734	1736	35%	-
alt & Ohio pf). 62% arnet Lea 56	6236 58	62 %	68.46	65	Remington Typ 35% Replogle Steel 32 Rep I & Steel 73%	3634 32 K 7334	3536 32 78	363-6 32 72	32%	-
arnsdall A 321/6 arnsdall B 30	34 % 30 %	3234	30%	29%	Rep I & Steel pf. 91%	9136	914	91%	44%	
eth Steel A 74%	7436	7436	7436	74	Royal Dutch 56%	56% 29%	5874	50%	95%	
eth Steel B 76% eth Sti 8% pf. 113% ooth Fish 7%	11336	76% 113% 7%	7634 113 4 734	78%	Santa Cec S 4%	476	476	476	29	-
RT 271/2 RT ctfs 931/2	28.M	5736 9336	2734	27	Saxon Motors 3% Seab A L 7% Seab'd A L pf 12%	7%	7.16	736	736	0
klyn Un Gas 109% rooklyn Un rts 1%	110	196	176	134	Sears-Roebuck. 77	13 77 1/4 03 1/4	77 103.4	77 16 103 16	76% 103 %	0
rown Shoe 49% rown Shoe pf. 92	92	92	50%	13916	Seneca Copper 13	.3	13	13	1776	0
urns Bros B 46	13136 4636 9936	131%	45	46%	Sloss-Sheffield. 46 Sou Pac 89%	46	46 89%	46	453/6	000
utte & Sup 29½ addo Cen Oil 12¾ al Petrol 61¾	13	1256	13	6236	South Ry pf 87	57%	57	8434 8756	57	0
allahan Min 8% an Pac139%	139%	139%	13934	139	Stand Oil Cal105	0736			1934	0
ent Leather 38% ent Leath pf 71%	7316	7136	73%	3836	80 of N J pr 11614 1			5334	1161/6	0
nandler Motor 71 nes & Ohio 68	36¾ 71 68¼	70	39¾ 70 68	70.34 67.36	Stewart & Warn 43%	4916	4374	43/6	44	000
ic & Alton 10%	10%	10%	1816	1034	Studebaker pf 1 16	16	1 16	134%	133	0
E Ill new 36 ni Gt West 9	16 914	16	9.4	874	Submarine Boat 7% Superior Oil 7	7	634	7	636	0
il Gt West pf. 21%	2136	76%	2116	7556	Tenn Copper 10% Tex Gulf Sulp., 46%	036	1016	336 1036 4636	10%	0
M & St P 28 M & St P pf 431/4	28% 44 43%	4316	4314	97% 43 4334	Texas Co 46%	1756	4634	4634	46%	000
R I & Pac 43% tile Copper 221% tino Copper 281/	92%	223/6	22%	29 16	Tex Pac C & O 28 Third Ave 11%		97%	27%	2736	000
C C & St L 74 CC & StL pf 92%	92%	9936	9216	74	Transue & Wms 38%	38%	38%	1536 38%	15	CI
l Gas 88	434	43.6	434	414	Union Pac 141		5 176 .41 75	22% 141% 75	40%	I
nsol Gas!9	119%	119	11936	11856	Un Tank C pf 107	07	107		37	L
rn Products	105% 48%	10334	104%	10934	USCIPpf 66%	16%	66%	3236 60%	31%	E
ucible Steel 74% ucible pf 93	751/2	741/4	75 93	74%	U & Rubber 61%	234	6136	68%	6756	D
ba Cane 161/ ba C S pf 351/4	26%	3534	3616	35%	U S Steel 99% 10	00%	99%	00 34	9916	H
ban Am Sug. 23% vison Chem 44%	46	23% 44% 10%	\$534 45 2034	45	Utah Copper 63%	13%	6356	63% 46%	46%	E
Beers 20% 1 Lac & W J27% pont Co 141%	29	12734	129	197%	Vir C Chem pf 66	16	6534	30% 65%	3034	EHE
st Kodak 7314	73%	7236	79%	73	Wabash pf A 32		31%	3136	31	F
Stor Bat 4436	901/6	2036	201/6	44	West Air B 92			92 99 9956	92	G
d Johnson 82	87 1614	81% 161% 9374	1634	.65% 93%	Western Pac 19	19	19 5814	19 5834	18%	000
le 1st pf 23% mous Play 92 m Play pf 95	8736 95	82 95	82.% 95	81%	Wheel & L E 14 W & L E pf 1516	1514	14 25%	14 25%	14	GOG
d M & S pf 50 ther Body!16%	50%	50 115	50%	116%	White Motor 49	19	49	9736 49	4814	G
sher of O pr 87% ske Rubber 15%	1534	1514	1534	1536	Wickwr Spen 16	834	16	16	16	G
n Asphalt 66	105%	9336 60 102	681/6	6316	Willys-Ovrld pf 44	14	44	44	40	H
n Asphalt pf. 102 n Motor 1414 illand Oil pf. 5414	1436	1436 5436	105% 1436 5436	1436	W'ton P& MC. 48% 4 Woolworth161 16	1816	48%	4814	4814	H
dden Co 1616 odrich 3976	1034	3974	39.76	1634			8%	816	0%	
odrich pf 87% eat Nor Ore 39%	4034	39%	88 16 40 16	3914	FINANCIAI		OT	Fe	-	i
eat Nor pf 60	80%	79% 80%	801/6	79%	During the first five	mont	he of	thin w		II
birshaw El 1%	23%	23	2336	136	construction contracts	ent	ered	Into	by	II.

76 76 76% 32 32 31% 63 63% 62 64% 44% 65 104 104 05 1.9% 109% 110%

16334

12356 234 5336 123% 23% 54

Loew's Inc..... 15 15% Louis & Nash... 191% 191%

10	NEW YORK BONI	DS	NYCAStIdb 48 664.
14	THE TOTAL DOTAL	-	N Y City 48 '68
H	High	Low	37 37 T A 387 Ru
K	Adams Express 48	100	NV Dy An MM
K	Ajax Rubber \$8	95	N Y Ry 58
4	Am Ag Chem 744	10316	N Y Tel 6s '49
	Am Smelting \$8 92%	10134	NYNH&H 48 '86 57
4	Am Tel & Tel elt es	6156	NYNH&H48'57
V	Am Tel & Tel 58	11414	NY&NH6s
	Am W W & Else \$8 80%	80%	No Am Edison & A '88
	Am Writ Paper 6s '39 16%	86%	No Ohio T & L 68
	Anton Jurgens M 6s 90%	904	Norf & W cv 68
	Armour 41/8	P314	Nor Pag 4s
	A T & S F ev 4s '60	10134	Nor Pac 6s
4	A T & S F gen 48 '98 914 Atl Knox & Cin 48 86%	16%	Nor States Power 6s
	Atl & Birm 48 '33	66	North-W Bell 78
í	Atl Coast Line 48	92	Ore S Line 48 '29
	Atl CL (L&N) clt 48 84 84	168	Ore & Cal &s
	Atl Fruit ev 78	100	Ore-Wash Ry 48
	Atl Refining d 58	10334	Otis Steel Sa ser A 1941
	Atlas Powder 7168	195	Pac G & E 5s
.	B & O 81/8 '28 931/4	1316	Pac f & T 5s
1	B & O cv 414s '23. 82½ B & O 5s '25. 86½	16%	Packard Motor 8s
6	B & O 6s '29	100%	Penna gm 448
	B& O P L E & W 48	10356	Penna 5s '97
		10056	Penna 6148
٠,	Beth Steel 5s '86	95	Penna 7s
6	Beth Steel fd 58 95% Beth Steel 68 98%	98%	Peoria & E inc 48
1	Bklyn Ed 5s '49 944	9414	Pere Marq 5s
1	Bklyn Ed 7s D	107%	PCCASt I. Sa A 97
6	Bklyn B T 74 '91	£4	Prod & Refin 7148
:	Bklyn R T 7s ct	12%	Reading 48 '97
1	Buff Roch & Pitts 41/8 93	9576	RIA & I. 41/8
1	Canadian Gen El 68	101%	San A & Ark Pass 48
	Canadian Nor d 61/28 11/6	111234	Seaboard Air Line rf 48 42%
1	Canadian Nor 78	78	Seaboard Air Line adj Se 26% Seaboard Air Line 8s A 60
1	Cent Dis Tel 5s	100	Sharon St Hoop Sa
	Cent Leather 5s	9774	Sinclair Purchasing 644 99
	Cent Pac 1st 4s 90 4	90	Sinclair Oil 7s wi
	Cerro de Pasco evt \$8	1 18%	So Bell Tel 58
1	C & O cv 4½s	17.4	So Pac Through S L 48
	C & O ev 58 93%	13	So Pac 48
	C & O fd 58	95	So Pac cv 4s '29
	C & O Big Sdy 48	91	So P R Sugar 7s
	C B & Q 5 A 100%	100%	So Ry bs 95%
1	C B & Q 6 1/2 8	106%	So Ry 6148
П	Chi Ind & L 68 '66	93%	St L & 1 M 4s '29
1	Chi Mil & Pug Sd 48 74%	1414	St L & & F adi da
	C M & St P 48 '25 80% C M & StP d 48 62%	(2)4	St L & S.F inc 6s 69%
1	C M & St P cv 4168 '32 69	(9	St L & S F 48 A 72 St L & S F 58 B 85%
	C M & St P fd 4½s	7436	St L & S F nl & C
1	Chi Railways 5s 801/4	80%	St L & S F 51/2 D '42 941/4 St L & So W 1st 4s
	CRI & Pac fd 48 81%	014	St L & So W 58
	Chi & Alt rf 3s	4634	Standard Oil Cal 78
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 81%	80%	Steel & Tube 7s
1	Chi & Erie 1st 5s	6014	Third Ave adi Sa.
1	Chic & Nwn 61/2s1101/	110%	Third Av 4s
1	Chi & W Indiana 48 74	74	TSt L& W 4s
	Choi Copper alt 6s	91.	Tidewater Oil 61/28 33%
1	CCC & St L (StL) 4883	63	Tri-City R & L 5s
1	Cleve Un T 5 1/2	10034	Union Pac rf 4s 88
1	Col Fuel & Iron 5s91	91	Union Pac cv 48
	Col & South 1st 4s	93%	Union Pac 6s
	Col & South 4½s	9516	Union Tank C 78 '30 1034
1	Colum G & El 5s sta 96	15%	United Fuel Gas 68 97
	Con Coal of Md 58 88	18	Un Rys S F
1	Con Gas ev 7s	117%	U S Realty 58 95%
1	Del & Hud ev 58 97%	96%	U S Rubber 5s
	Del & Hud 51/48	46%	U S Smelting 68 101%
11	Detroit Ed ri 5s '40 93%	93 1/4	U S Steel rf 58
11	Detroit Ed 68	102	Va-Car Chem 7s wi
	Detroit R Tun 4½s	87	Va-Car Chem 716
11	Diamond Match 71/28	108	Va I C & C 1st 5s
1	DuPont 74s	107	Va Ry & Power 5s 7934
11	Empire G & F ct 71/8 981/4	9816	Warner Sugar 7s '41
	Erie ov 48 A 53%	9336	West Elec 1st 8s
1	Erie cv 4s B	5234	West Pac 41/48 8534
1	Erie gen lien 48 \$4%	5436	West Pac 1st 5s
11	Erle pr lien 48	6314	West Union 6 1/8 10914
1	Ft W & Den C 1st 6s	105%	Westinghouse 7s wi
11	Framerican 7368	95	W & L E 48
13	Francisco Sug off 71/28	10034	W & L E 41/48 67
1	den Eleo deb 68	10034	Wilson ov 6s
1	Genessee River 6s	93	Wilson 71/48 '31

Open High Low July11 July10 3½s. 1947....196.30 fco.43 f60.24 100.34 100.24 1st 4½s '47. 100.26 100.36 f00.26 f00.34 100.26 2d 4½s '42. 100. 8 100.14 160 04 100.19 3d 4½s '28. 100.19 4th 41/8 '88. 100.26 100.34 100.24 135.34 100.26 Victory 41/8 100.54 100.10 100,50 100.50 100.50 Ill Cent rfg 4s '58. 88\(\frac{1}{2}\) Ill Cent rfg 4s '58. 88\(\frac{1}{2}\) Ill Cent 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)s. (01) Ill C C StL & N O jt 5s. 95\(\frac{1}{2}\) Ill Steel deb 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)s. 95\(\frac{1}{2}\) Indiana Steel 5s '52. 160\(\frac{1}{2}\) Quoted in dollars and cents per \$100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	2400 C
			100 P
	Argentine 58	8414	1000 P
	Argentine 78 '27	9976	1000 R
	Bolivia 8s w i	KOM	200 R
	City Bordenux 6s	11	200 S
	City Bergen \$8	10914	200 Sa
	City Copenhagen 51/8 92	\$134	100 8
	City Lyons ds 82	1034	700 81
	City Marseilles 6s 81%	13	7400 Sk
	City Porto Alegre \$8	10034	10000 So
	City Rio Janeiro \$8 '47	1:0	400 5
	City Rio Janeiro 8a '46	9974	1200 Sp
	City of San Paulo \$8	4136	11500 Te
	City Soissons 6s 60%	80	900 Ti
	City Tokyo 58 70%	7034	100 Tu
	City Zurich 88 036	110%	8700 W
	Danish &s A 109%	109.14	100 W
1	Clent Seine (8	89	1000 "
1	room Canada Sa 31	9814	
	Trem Canada 5s 26	69	5 A1
1	Daw Canada 5148 29 10016	1 014	2 A1
1	Tom Canada ps '52 9814	984	7 A1
1	recommican Rep Services 95	9414	20 Tt
1	Sutab E Indias ps 95M	\$434	5 Be
1	Dutch E Indies 6s 62 Williams 9914	9436	8 do
1	towarch Republic 7548	9734	14 B
1	though Hemiblio Barresses (0)	160	8 Co
1	Holland-Am L 88 47 Wl 88 %	. 00	10 Co
1	10 mg mann 45	2734	12 Co
1	Japanese 1st 41/28	9234	6 Cu
1	Junanese 2d 4 Marrows	92 14	4 De
١	K Belgium 68 100%	HOM	3 Fr
١	K Beigium 98	10314	80 Go
1	K Belgium 7%8	144%	1 Gu
I	K Denmark 68	9014	2 Gu
1	K Denmark 80	1.9	2 Int
Ī	K Netherlands 6s wi 97%	97	4 LA
1	K Norway 88	110%	2 Lis
I	K Sweden 68	le 1 74	6 Na
I	S Queensland 6s	10134	1 Ph
ı	S Queensland 78	10814	9 Pu
ł	Paris-Lyons M 6s wi	76%	200 E
ı	Prague 71/8 '52 88%	98 %	21700 M
1	Republic Tzecho-Slovak \$5 95%	8414	1000 8
I	Republic Chile 8s '26	10114	W. L. W. S. S.
١	Republic Chile 8s '411934	10234	
١	Republic Chile 8s '46102%	10234	300 Ar
١	Republic Cuba 448	91	9000 B
8	MADUULU CUUM T788	21	5000 PI

In Rio de Janeiro last year the street railroad carried 400,000,000 passengers, compared with 337,000,000 carried by the Boston Elevated.

MINING

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, July 11—Prices in the Curb market turned upward today following an uncertainty of trend around the opening. The recovery was more general in aspect and reflected covering of shorts and some fresh buying due to a brightening of news developments, both foreign and domestic.

While the industrial group quickened pace and mining and bonds enjoyed a broader trade, it was again in the oil section where most trading interest was centered. Standard Oils, under the leadership of the Indiana shares, led the list with the Mexican Seaboard issues acting much better than they have since the reported appearance of salt water. salt water.

salt water.

Mexican Seaboard announced that on July 10 it had \$4,850,700 cash and receivables on hand and has set aside \$1,980,000 for retirement of \$1,500,000 bonds and payment of 50 cents a share in dividends July 20 and \$500,000 to cash reserves, leaving a balance of cash amounting to \$2,430,700 in cash assets, in addition to \$2,500,000 cash in the reserve account or a total of \$4.

assets, in addition to \$2,500,000 cash in the reserve account, or a total of \$4,-930,700 in cash reserve.

Some of the motor stocks served to enliven the industrial group with Moon Motors spurting above 12. Hayes Wheel crossed 30 after initial unsettlement on an increased traffic.

an increased trade.	Radio et	ocks	faile
to move widely. Un	ited Re	tail C	and
improved fractionali	V		
INDUST			
			3366
Sales	High	Low	2 p.a.
100 Acme Coal	95	.95	.95
100 Acme Coal	11%	1114	113
200 Bklyn City 8 8	8%	8%	8%
1100 Buddy Buds .	1%	1%	19
200 Car Light	70	.70	.70
2500 Chicago Nip .	5%	5%	59
300 Colum Emeral	d77	.75	.77
100 Conley Tin Fol	1 13	18	13
200 Cub Dom Bug.	9%	9 76	37
200 Billyn City 8 8 1100 Buddy Buds 200 Car Light 2500 Chicago Nip 300 Colum Emeral 100 Conley Tin Foi 200 Cub Dom Sug. 200 Daniels Mot 500 Dublier C A B	11%	11%	117
500 Dublier C & R	8%	876	84
500 Dublier C & R 200 Durant Mot Ind 100 Gibson Howell	1 14	14	14
100 Gibson Howell	17%	17%	179
100 Gillette Saf Ras	1 324 2	20%	221
100 Goldwyn Pld	1.4	778	7.4
900 Goldwyn Pic 100 Griffith D W 100 Hall Signal 500 Heyden Chem 200 Libby McN 100 do new	17	476	27
100 Hauden Cham	****	3 1/2	37
200 Libbar Man	**** 1	2	
100 LABBY MON	278	2 18	27
5700 Moon Mot 100 Natl Leather .	****	1111	44
100 Natl Leather .	12%	7	7
800 Packard	8014	1476	147
100 Ph Su Con NT	24 102	109	102
200 Purana Man	084	01/	934
9400 Pad Com com	4.2	484	48
2100 do med	9.4	914	27
100 Panub Ties	es te	85	45
2000 So Coal & Tron	49	40	40
100 Swift Int	90	90	90
100 Todd Shippards	70	70	70
500 Packard 200 Pacricas 100 Pb Sv Cor NJ 1 300 Pyrene Mfg 3400 Rad Corp com 2100 do pfd 100 Repub Tire 3000 So Coal & Iron 100 Swift Int 100 Todd Shipyards 2900 U S Light & He 100 do Pr 3700 Un Ret Candy 100 Wayne Coal	at 174	118	17/
100 do Pe	184	184	1 130
3700 Un Bet Candy	884	614	814
100 Wayne Coal	184	156	15
000 641 70-14 61-	278	-4	27

watching. In less than a month rediscounts by reserve banks of government and commercial paper have gained \$85,265,000. It remains to be seen whether the expansion from the recent low of \$413,617,000 on June 14 to \$498,872,000 on July 7, is a result of borrowing by members for mid-year requirements, or of increased business throughout the country.

Bankers are not certain just what is the cause of the larger borrowings. But it is admitted the volume of paper rediscounted with reserve banks will begin to increase as industrial demand for money broadens.

The last three weeks have seen a gradual increase in rediscounts. On July 7 they were \$498,872,000; June 28, \$469,101,000; June 21, \$420,566,000, and June 14, \$413,617,000. Joseph Harvest | 100 Stayes Wheel | 100 Stayes Wheel | 100 Tenn El Row | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 160 Tenn El Row | 14% | 14% | 14% | 160 Tenn El Row | 14% | 14% | 160 Tenn El Row | 14% | 160 Tenn El Row | 14% | 161 | 160 Tenn El Row | 14% | 161 | 160 Tenn El Row | 14% | 161 | 160 Tenn El Row | 160 Tenn | 16 OILS

BONDS

BONDS
(Sales in \$1000)
10 Allied Pack 8s. 96
10 Amer Cot Oil 6s. 934
22 Am Lt&Tr 6s W W 1004
4 Am Tel & Tel 6s '22.100%
3 do 6s '24. 1014
1 Anaconda Cop 8s. 100%
2 Robert Gair 7s. 97%
6 Saks & Co 7s. 984
6 Sears Roe 7s '22.100%
1 Solvay & Cle 8s. 106%
1 Solvay & Cle 8s. 106%
3 St Oil N Y 7s '25.105
1 do '26. 1054
1 do '30. 107%
4 Su Of N Y 7s 1931.108%
4 Suift Co 7s 1925.102
3 do 7s 1921. 103
3 TUn Oil Prod 8s. 104%
8 U Rys of Hav 7% 104%
5 Vacuum Oil 7s. 106%
1 Valvorine 7s. 99
1 West Elec 7s. 108%
10 Chi Un-Sta 5s B. 98%
28 Goodrich Tire 64% 98
1 Kings Co Lt 64% 284
1 N Cen 5s w 1. 94%
10 Rem Arms 6s. 94%
FOREIGN BONDS
5 City Montey 7s. 964
68 King Serbs 8s. 9844
5 FREIGIN BONDS
5 Argenting 7s '23. 100

FREIGN BONDS

15 Argentine 7s '23...100 100

16 Can S S 7s 94% 94%

20 N T, N H Fr 7s ... 74% 74%

28 Swiss 54/s ... 192%

14 U S Brasil 74/s ... 55% 55

50 U S Mex 4s 49% 39

NEW YORK, July 11-The volume of paper rediscounted at reserve banks

within the next few weeks will bear

watching. In less than a month re-

IN REDISCOUNTS

LARGE INCREASE

American Locomotive received orders for 10 187-ton Mikado engines for Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and 15 144-ton Mikadoes for Southern Railway. The company has also taken orders for three small engines for industrial companies and one for shipment to Cuba.

GOLD FROM BRITIAN

NEW YORK, July 11—Shipment of about \$2,500,000 gold, brought to J. P. Morgan Company, on the Cedric, is thought to be another shipment to meet \$125,000,000 on the British war debt to the United States due in October.

LONDON MONRY MARKET

LONDON, July 11—Consols for money 57½, Grand Trunk 1½, DeBeers 1½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 35½d.

2½ per ounce. Money 1½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2@½ per cent; three months' bills 3 1-16@½ per cent.

INVESTMENTS BUSINESS, FINANCE,

BANKER ANALYZES **FUNDAMENTALS OF GOOD INVESTMENT**

-Placing Securities in

guard the smaller investors against unnecessary risks which in many cases they have no right to assume and really do not intend to take," is the statement made by Leavitt C. Parsons, an investment banker of Boston who also said: "The Christian Science Monitor can do a great good in poin ing out some of the underlying principles upon which conservative secu rity issues are based. This simpl information would save millions dollars a year for those who buy speculative security when they reall thought they were making an invest

Mr. Parsons did not include gov ernment and municipal bonds in discussion, as in most of these case the real security is the credit of the maker, just as the credit of the individual depends upon his character and prospects. Some nations with small resources are accorded as read related. resources are regarded as good risks while others of greater resources are looked upon as undesirable debtors.

Classes of Bonds Corporation bonds are in an entirely different class, as their ultimate secur

ity depends upon:

(a) Value of their property,

Stability of their earnings, Factor of management.

Upon a combination of these three depends the permanent success of any

enterprise.
Time and the experience gained in failures and subsequent reorganiza-tions have gradually worked out certain basic rules which should govern of capital securities issued by business corporations. There is an obvious threefold division of: (1) railroads, (2) public utilities, (3) industrials..

Mr. Parsons says that experience has shown that most companies which have failed did so because fixed charges created by bonds or notes could not be met. Such payments are contracts for fixed amounts at fixed times, while stock dividends on the capital stock represent a division of net profit.

Ratio of Debt to Stock

Without attempting to quote de-tailed figures, Mr. Parsons places the rough proportions representing the ratio of indebtedness to stock in these three divisions as: Railroads—about \$2 bonds for \$1

stock; Public Utilities—almost dollar for

dollar; Industrials—(those having bonds) about \$2 stock for \$1 fixed debt. There are, of course, exceptions like he Lackawanna or Pere Marquette, ears Mr. Parsons, "where exceptional cornings from coal mines, or an un-ticually drastic reorganization have made the percentage better than the

"Even before the war the exacting analysis of conservative houses began to make necessary further subdivisions in some of these classes, worked out from the basis of operating ratios, that is, the amount of the gross earnings necessary to carry on a successful enterprise. They sub-divided the public utility field into four or five principal divisions. Among these were telephone companies, street railways (represent-victory 448.100.40 100.44 100.45 100.44 100.45 100.44 100.45 100.44 100.45 100.44 100.45 from the basis of operating ratios, that companies, street railways (represent-ing two distinct classes) and gas and electric companies as till another group. There is a further division on the basis of steam electric, gas and hydro-electric companies with steam electric, those using steam in power house requiring normally from 60 per cent to 75 per cent of their gross for operation, gas companies requiring about 50 per cent, and hydroelectric companies spending from 25 cents to 50 cents of every dollar they take in to run the business, the variation being due to the condition of their equipment and of general business.

Dividing Industrials

"in the same way analysis shows that the general group of industrials should be split up into at least three sub-divisions. Each of these to be-come the basis of an investment security should be capitalized according to different plans and have different debt ratios. The following divisions are based largely upon the fundamental nature of the business and the amount of fixed and liquid assets that the companies employ. The three groups are: (1) Manufacture; (2) Distribution; (3) Administration enterprises providing facilities for either of the other activities.

"In the first of these, real estate, plants and machinery are generally extensively employed, and such assets can be made the basis for an attractive bond issue. In this class are steel corporations, fertilizer works,

shipbuilding and textile mills.
"In the second group we have the merchandising enterprises such as chain stores, mail order houses, and similar companies. Their assets are, as a rule, less fixed and so only occasionally do they issue long-term bonds but finance largely through preferred stocks. In the third class are included banks and insurance panies, together with special service corporations. Here in most cases the assets must be kept highly liquid and the financial obligations are not fixed but represent largely common stocks When the inventor finds offerings not consistent with the above, he should. as a rule, make further investigation.

Mining and Oil One type of enterprise which is not clearly covered here is that which includes mining and oil. These can be classed under the name of exploration companies, for neither one, when not coupled with an organized busines

of manufacture or distribution, should

be the basis of a bond issue. In its true form the business of mining and

tive, for it is based both on uncertain supplies, and uncertain markets. "A constructive investor should never buy a bond or a new mining or oil proposition unless he is personally familiar with the property, as such purchase is an irregular investment How to Safeguard One's Capital possible fortunate developments.

"Any man has a legal right to buy

any type of speculative security he desires, but he should first acquaint "There is a great responsibility on tals of investment, so that a slight the part of the bond houses to safe-examination of any offered proposition would protect him from speculating is really making an investment."

BOSTON STOCKS

n,				Jly 11	st
ce	Allouez 25	High 25	Low 25	JIV 11	Jly 16
t-	Allouez 61	61	61	61	61
n-	Am Pneumatic.	33%	3	3	****
u-	Am Sugar Ref. 71%	79%	79%	79%	105
le	Am Sugar pt105 Am T& T121	12134	15056	121	1036
of	Am Woolen of 1081/8	108%	108	108	108
a	Amoskeag	11336	11236	11736	113%
l.y	Anaconda	52%	:236	5236 316	52
t-	Arcadian Cons. 31/4 Bos Elevated 823/4	83	836	12	13
	Bos Elevated 823/4 Boston El 1 pf. 117	117	117	117	116
V-	Boston El 2 pf10	102	102	102	103
is	Bos & Albany 147	147	146%	147	145
es	B & M of A 40	41	40 58	40 58	3)
1-	B & M of B 58 B & M of C 50	50	4914	4914	
d		7014	70	70	
11	B & M of D 701/2 Cal & Ariz 62 Cal & Hecla 270	62	EI	61	61%
S.	Cal & Hecla270 Cop Range43% Davis Daly7%	275	970	275	270
e	Con Range 4314	736	43%	43% 7%	43 1/2 736
	Davis Daly 7% East Butte 10%	10%	10%	10%	1034
	East Butte 101/2 Eastern S S 71	71	71	71	72
_	Edison Electric. 176	176	176	176	176
y 	Galv-Hous Elec 34%	35	33	35.	****
-	Gen Electric168 Grav & Davis 17%	17%	17%	1756	16%
	Grav & Davis 17% Helvetia	1	1	1	
	Hood Rubber 39	50	1934	50	491/4
-	Int Cem Corp 34	341/4	34	34%	34
e	Int Products 4%	110	109%	10934	109
y	Island Creek110 Island Oil 753	750	750	750	
	Isle Royale 23	23	23	23	23
n	Int Cot Mills of. 65	65	65	65	236
	Keweenaw 214	37	9	214	
	Maine Central. 45	356	45	45	3
ia	Mass Cons Min. 316 Mass Gas7616	76%	76	764	75
	Mass Gas of 66	66	16	16	16
	May-Old Colony 4%	434	434	434	456
8	Michigan 800 Miss Riv Power 2334	24	75c	75e	2336
,	Miss Riv Power. 231/4 Mohawk 63	63	63	63	65
-	Nat Leather 8	8	7.14	714	816
8	New Cornella 18%	18%	1876	1876	1876
	N E Oil 2 N E Telephone. 117	2	2	2	2
e	N E Telephone. 117	556	117	556	5%
	Niplssing 556 North Butte 1216	1234	12%	1234	1234
8	Nor & Wor 97	97	9/	97	
	Old Dominion 24%	8436	23%	2316	54%
-	Pond Creek 21% Quincy Min 44	5214	21%	221/6	22
1	Reece B Hole 1514	1516	15%	15%	
1	Rutland pf 49	49	49	49	
- 1	Shannon 8/e	87e	82c	820	
e	South Utah 10e	10c	100	100	****
_ 1	Sup Copper 4% Swift Inter 19%	1956	19%	1956	1934
	Swift & Co 101 %	101%	100%	10136	101
- 1	Torrington	45	44	44	4314
	Trinity 1%	136	136	136	149
- 1	United Fruit!41 Un Shoe Mach38%	3814	38	142	381/6
1	Un Sh Mac of 26	76	16	25	26
- 11	Un Twist Drill 10	11	10	11	
- 11	U S Smelt pf 47%	47%	4736	4716	47%
	U S Steel 99%	256	236	256	
,	Utah Abex 2% Utah Me & T 13%	15/6	136	134	
11.	Ventura Oll 32/3	12 74	36 56	3974	3236
• 1	Waldorf Sys. 29	99	99	29	33
	Wal Watch pf. 37	37%	36	9 36	9%
	Walworth Mfg. 12%	1216	12.16	1214	12%
1	THE WOLL WILL STATE		2014	2224	-/-

Warren Bros... 32 X War Bros 1 pf.. 35 136 1% Winona..... 12 LIBERTY BONDS

OTHER BONDS OFFICE BONDS

AtiC&WI Bs..., 62½ 63 62½ 63 62½

Punta Sugar 7s.105 105 104½ 105 ...

Hood Rub 7s..., 98½ 10½ 105 ...

MassGas4½s13 91 91 91 91 ...

Miss RivPw 8s. 22½ 12½ 20½ 91½ 91½

Swift 5s..., 97½ 07% 67½ 97½

War Bros 7½s...|11½ 111½ 111½ 111½ 111½

CHICAGO BOARD

٠.	1	~				
)			Open	High	Low	Close
ı	Wheat:	July	1,1-16	1.15%	1.14%	1.16 a
·		Sept	1,12	1.14%	1,12	1.14%
		Dec	1,14%	1.16%	1,14%	1.1236
	Corn:	July		62%	.61%	.6214 1
		Sept		.6424	.6334	.14%
		Dec		.64%-	63%	.64% 8
	Onts:	July	3434	.351/6	.34%	.3514 1
		Sept		.38	.3756	.37% s
		Dec			.40%	.40% b
	Lard:	July		10.90	11.70	10 .90 b
		Sept	10.97	11,12	10.9	10,17
		Jan		9.97	9.75	9.97 b
	Ribs:	July				10,90
	*******	Sept				10.101
	a Ask	ed. b I	31d. n	Normal.	-Split	
			-	-		
		CHICA	00 01	SH M	DER	
			77			
Ų	Wheat	-No. 2	hard	winter.	\$1.17	
١	Corn-	No. 2	yellow		63	4 @ 641/4
1						
ı	No. 6	yellow			613	4 (0 62 1/2

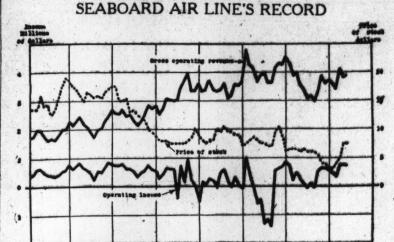
No. 3 white 35% @39 NEW YORK COTTON

No. 2 white 63 % @ 64 1/2

Reported		High	Low	Last	Prev
July	21.88	21.91	21.81	21.81	21.85
Oct	21.90	22.17	21.84	21.96	21.83
Dec	21.73	22c	21.70	21.82	21.71
Jan	21.40	22.66	21.39	21.51	21.37
Mar	21.30	21.56	21.30	21.38	21.28
May	21.10	21.35	21.10	21.17	21.05

	New Orleans		Cotton			
Oct.		21.90 21.50	21.59	21.85 21.33	21.85 21.47	21.80
Dec.		21.26	21.39	21.13	21.27	21.10

1	Liverpool Cotton				-
	Open	High	Low	Close	Pre
July					12.8
October		12.53	12.32	12.47	
December.		12.19			12.2
January	12.10	12.18	12.10	12.10	12.1
March	11.91	12.10	11.91	11.96	11.9
May	11.74	11.90	11.74	11.83	11.8
Spots 13.5	BA.	down	19 not	nte	Solo



On the chart above the upper heavy line represents graphically the gross operating revenue of the Seaboard Air Line each month from January, 1914, to May' 1922, both inclusive. The lower heavy line shows the fluctuations in net operating income for the same period, while the dotted line represents the price of the company's common stock on the

New York Stock Exchange.

The improvement in Seaboard's net in 1921 and the early months of the current year, as compared with 1920, is strikingly revealed

GREAT BRITAIN'S CREDIT POSITION

Eases the Burden of Foreign

Special from Monitor Bureau degree of success that attended the last minor debt conversion operation —the offer made in April to holders of £133,723,000 of National War Bonds maturing next October and of £128,-989,000 of similar bonds due next April. They were offered alternative exchanges, into the 3½ per cent conversion loan, or into 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds, the former a virtually irredeemable security and the latter having a currency of 10 years. Previous invitations to convert National War Bonds approaching maturity had not met with eager response and so modest expectations were entertained of the success of the April offer. It turns out that nearly

mostly into the conversion loan. War Bond Conversions

ne-third of the bonds embraced in

the invitation have been converted,

A good many holders, when the question was brought before them by privilege of exchanging into the Five as the original security. Per Cent War Loan which they had to 52½ per cent of the nominal all along possessed but had not amount and transformed into a "controubled to exercise. The reminder, tingent" ordinary stock to rank with and the fact that £95 nominal of war the true ordinary after the latter has which was around par, prompted the plan borrows samething from holders of £31,246,200 of war bonds American reorganization practice but to make this exchange.

So, in all, the conversions of war features of the occasion. bonds maturing within the next nine months aggregated £107,852,000 and PEACH SHIPMENTS as a few holders of later maturing 723,000, a very material relief. Moreeas over, the conversions effected since the opening of the financial year with April have reduced the annual charge

of the debt by nearly £490,000. That saving is insignificant if it be measured in relation to the total debt charge of £335,000,000 for the year. But it is helping to reinforce that part of the debt charge which has been freed for payment of interest on the debt to the United States. In the last financial year the actual debt charge of the United Kingdom amounted to £332,294,000 and for the current year £335,000,000 is provided, which includes the first installment month's interest) on the debt to the

United States. Every saving on the internal debt eases the burden of the external. The British Government has given notice to the allied governments, that are indebted to Britain, that interest payments should begin in October, but the intimation is intended solely as a declaration that the debts still exist | and have in no way been abandoned. No credit has been taken in the British financial program for interest from the debtor allied states, but it has been thought judicious to remind them that Great Britain is definitely G assuming the burden of the European acknowledge a corresponding formal responsibility.

Money for Tubes

An interesting capital issue of the moment is that of £2,500,000 of 41/2 N per cent redeemable debenture stock, offered at 94 per cent by two of the companies in the London "tube" com-bination. This is the first public issue of capital under the provisions of the Trade Facilities Act, which authorizes the Government to guarantee canital to be expended in a way to provide immediate employment. It may be the only public issue of the sort—except the balance of the £6,-000,000 of new tube capital-for most of the money guaranteed under the T act has been provided privately.

The primary security for the new issue is the "common fund" of the

There is thus a very ample security for the new issue, irrespective of the Government guarantee, but pf drilling for oil is highly specula. 8000 bales, Tone at close quiet but steady, could have been no hope of obtaining

subscriptions for a second debenture

yielding just over 4% per cent.
While the extensions and improvements of the "tubes" are in progress, interest will be paid out of capital, and after completion the presumption STILL IMPROVING and after completion the presumption is that the enhanced earning power will meet the new charge on the "common fund," otherwise the dividends on the ordinary stocks of the five companies—nearly all held by five companies—nearly all held by the Underground Electric Railways of London-must suffer.

Rallway Merge

Another railway incident of interest LONDON, June 29-In addition to is the promulgation of a plan for work to renew and continue the London Chatham and Dover Railway. work to renew and continue the appreciation in British Government securities. That is the considerable mittee which divides the net revenue between the companies in agreed pro-Under the Railways Act of last year

the two are to be merged with the Brighton and the London and South Western Railways, and as a preliminary the two boards decided to combine their capital accounts. The South Eastern has always been a sound financial proposition, whereas the Chatham has been burdened with a vast overload of debenture capital and a large amount of ordinary stock on which no dividend has ever been paid. The problem of fusion was twofold. The Chatham debenture debt had to be reduced to proportions corresponding with that of the South Eastern which followed the British rule that railway loan capital should not exceed one third of the amount of stock. So Chatham debenture holders are offered an assortment of debentures, cumulative and non-cumulative preferred stocks in the new company. the offer, bethought themselves of the calculated to yield the same income

commanded £100 of war loan received 4½ per cent in any year.

The plan borrows samething from has details evolved to meet the special

RUNNING SMALLER

MACON, Gai, July 7-The peach around the 200-car mark for this week and last. Thursday the shipments from Macon totaled 239 cars.

The estimate for the State in cars was about 8000, which was made by the railroads. Estimates now are that the total shipment from the State will not exceed 6500 cars by any great margin. Some growers report that due to the continued rains in the early part of the season worms are infecting the fruit at this time.

Public Utility Issues (Quoted by Stone & Webster) Abington & Rockland capital. 120

Baton Rouge Elec Co pf 83	86
Blackstone Val G & El Co pf 87	-
do com (par \$50) 69	711
Cape Bret El Co Ltd pf 67	70
do com	
Cent Miss Val Elec Prop pf 70	
do com 10	
ol Elec & Pow Co 1st pf 961/2	
do 2nd pf 85	88
do com 70	
conn Light & Power Co pf107	
Connecticut Power Co pf 86	
Cast Texas Elec Co pf 80	83
do com 88	
di El Ill Co Brockton, cap175	180
Il Paso Electric Co pf 82	
do com	123
'all River Gas Works, cap194	
do rights 8	84
al-Houston Elec Co pf 74	77
do com	35
lav Gas Lt Co cap (par \$50) 79	
lough Co E L Co pf (par \$25) 17	19
do com (par \$25) 10	12
acksonville Trac Co pf 35	-
owell El Lt Corp, capital179	101
ilss River Power Co pf 79	181
	81
do com 23	24
forth Texas Elec Co pf 83	85 .
do com 90	93
ova Scotla Tram&Pow Co pf 36	
ub Ser Investment pf 83	85
do com 65	
ug Sound P & L Co prior102	104
do pf 80	83
do com 46	48
ail & Lt Securities Co pf 86	89
do com 77	
avannah El & Pow Co deb 97	100
do pf 67	70
do com 15	17
lerra Pacific Electric Co pf. 74	77
do com 5	7
ampa Electric Co capital13436	1364
	400%

MAY INCOME OF FRANCE issue is the "common fund" of the LONDON (By Mail)—Income from Underground Electric combination of taxes, indirect revenue and monopolies in five companies, a fund which in 1921

France for May totaled 1,178,608,000

amounted to £909,300, being the surplus of earnings of all the companies
after their prior charges and reserve
appropriations had been served.

There is thus a very ample served. rom customs duties (11,751,000 francs).

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE CHICAGO, July 11—A Board of Trade nembership sold for \$5500, off \$100,

STATE BANKS OF **NEBRASKA AIDED**

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11 (Special)-For 11 years the state banks of Nebraska have been operating under an enforced guaranty of deposits statute. In that time 40 of the number have been closed by order of the banking department or have been abandoned by fleeing managers. The total amount of deposits in these failed banks was slightly in excess of \$8,-500,000. For the prompt repayment of this sum to the depositors the solvent banks had all of their assets

Approximately \$4,000,000 in drafts against the guaranty fund have been drawn up till the present time. There yet remain unpaid to depositors \$2. 000,000 more awaiting the completion of proof of claims. The other \$2,500,-000 represent payments made to de-positors out of collections made by the receivers of the failed banks. In the fund at the present time is \$2,100,-

Loan Association Formed

This fund would be entirely exhausted with the payment of the claims shortly to be approved by the department, but to prevent the levying of another assessment, 928 of the 986 state banks now in existence have formed the agricultural loan associaion. The capital contributed by these banks in ratable proportion is being used in the purchase from the receivthe lowering of the bank rate another amalgamating the capital accounts of influence of importance has been at the South Eastern Railway and the been provided for the prompt liquidation of all depositors' claims

During the last year the assessments have been sufficiently heavy practi-cally to wipe out all profits made by many member state banks, and in order to avoid a repetition this year the loan association was formed. It performs still another valuable function in that by making loans to the re-ceivers the salvage value of the assets s greatly increased, since this enables them to pay off correspondent bank loans and thus release good collateral in the hands of those banks.

The estimated value of the assets in the hands of the receivers is \$5,000,000. This figure represents the deliberate judgment of those in authority as to the amount fairly certain to be realized when the banks are finally closed. There are several millions more in assets listed as of doubtful value. Until these receiverships are finally mate what the cost of guaranteeing deposits has actually been. The high-est estimate so far made by respon-rods. sible bankers is \$3,333,000. The lowest is \$2,000,000. Taking the former fig-ure, the cost has been one-fifth of 112 tons of steel bars, 84 tons of tin-1 per cent a year on deposits.

Undercapitalization the Cause ailures have occurred within the last down to 1 ton. bree years. The greatest number of failures was in 1921, when 22 were 2464 tons of pig iron, 943 tons rails,

Most of the banks that failed were only three cases was the capitalization | 100 tons wire rods. shipments from this section have been Where undercapitalization was not the steel bars, and 71 tons shapes. Mexico joined in the scramble for quick respectively.
profits. The collapse of the boom left The relative importance of various in land values. Added to this was tic imports of iron and steel is shown the shrinkage of something like 70 in the following table:

per cent in the value of products of Countries Tons the farms and live stock, farmers unable to meet their obliga tions at a time when the depression was forcing the withdrawal of deposits many banks collapsed.

While not all of the bankers view the result with complacency, many of them are frank to say that if it had not been for the confidence given the depositors by the presence number of failures would have been very much greater. In the depression of the early nineties one in five of the state banks failed. In the last five years the percentage was one in tons from Canada. In the similar 29. Since the organization of the loan month last year almost twice as much association it has been decided to ask the next Legislature to give it power place trained men in charge weak banks, to save them if possible and to liquidate them if necessary.

FARMING IN EUROPE NEARS NORMAL BASIS

WASHINGTON, July 8-"Agriculture in western Europe is being rapidly re-established on a normal basis." reports N. C. Murray crop statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who has returned from an investigation of European crop conditions.

"Farm lands in Germany are well

tilled and farm houses well kept. In the devastated part of northern France the land has been brought back to a normal state of cultivation. "The American farmer visiting western Europe is impressed by the small size but high cultivation of fields, the large proportion of hand labor as contrasted with machine labor on American farms, the large use of women as laborers, and use oxen instead of horses as work ani-Two-wheeled carts instead of four-wheeled wagons are universally

In England, Mr. Murray was struck by the remarkably high prices brought at auction of 100 pure bred Fresian cattle from South Africa. Average price for the lot was \$5000 a head. One cow brought about \$20,000, and one buil calf brought over \$700. People in German cities averaged by the second of the se ple in German cities appeared busier and more contented than those in other countries

CUSTOMS RULINGS

BY GUARANTY LAW

NEW YORK, July 10 (Special)—
Tapestry cloth and wool fabrois described as "moquette," were the subject of a customs controversy determined here today by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The merchandise was imported in the name of Meadows, Wye & Co. Duty was assessed as 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288 of the valorem under paragraph 288 of the tariff act of 1913. The board finds that the cloth known as "moquette" was properly assessed at the 40 per cent ad valorem, but the rate on the tapestry is reduced to 35 per cent ad valorem under either paragraph 258

or 288, tariff act of 1913. Imported goose fathers were the subject of another ruling in favor of B. Breidbard. These feathers were toms board, after inspecting the sam-ples, concludes that the feathers were not advanced enough to take duty at the 40 per cent rate and that the assessment should have been only 20 per cent ad valorem, as crude

feathers, under said paragraph 347.
Mrs. Vickers von Post of Baltimore, btains a ruling from the board permitting the free entry through the customs, as original works of art, of imported terra cotta figures and pieces, representing animals and human beings. The collector imposed

In a decision sustaining a protest of the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company of Milwaukee, the board rules the imported naphthalene, having a solidifying point under 79 degrees centigrade, is entitled to free entry whole group to the company of the com under group 1, section 500, of the tariff act of 1916.

IRON AND STEEL **IMPORTS GAIN**

May Figures Higher Than in Similar Month of 1921 or 1920

Imports of iron and steel products into the United States during May amounted to 23,093 long tons, a figure higher than any reached in either 1921 or 1920. The monthly average of imports for 1921 was only 5500 tons, an amount which has been greatly exceeded by the imports of 1922, which were: January, 13,383 tons; February, 11,555 tons; March, 14,150 tons, and

April, 18,382 tons.
Canada supplied the United States with nearly one-half of the May imports, comprising 6966 tons of scrap. 1871 tons of pig fron, 1739 tons of concluded, it will be impossible to esti- rails, 588 tons of ferrosilicon, and small tonnages of iron and steel bars, shapes, sheets and plates, and wire

The United Kingdom shipped all of the ferromanganese imported in May, plate, 82 tons of rails, and scrap, shapes, sheets and plates, bar iron, and wire rods in small volume, rang-With three exceptions, these bank ing from 64 tons, in the order named,

From Belgium there were received closed, with liabilities in excess of and 333 tons steel bars. France par-\$3,000,000. In the same time six na-ticipates in United States takings of tional banks in the State closed. ingots, blooms, and billets (679 tons), Their total liabilities were in excess shapes (96 tons), and steel bars (49

tons).
The outstanding sendings from undercapitalized, their capital stock Sweden were 497 tons steel bars, 144 running from \$5000 to \$25,000. In tons ingots, blooms, and billets, and failed banks as high as \$50,000. Germany were 198 tons rails, 94 tons moving cause it was found in the fact and the Virgin Islands sent only that bankers lost their heads during scrap; shipments from Panama and the period of land speculation and Austria were pig iron and steel bars,

them to face tremendous shrinkage foreign countries as sources of domes-

0	in the following table:	
f	Countries	Tons
1	Canada	11,27
-	United Kingdom	5,63
1	Belgium	3,74
•	France	82
-	Sweden	76
	Germany	37
7	Mexico	24
7	Panama	141
1	Austria	60
9	Virgina Islands of United States	15
	Tzechoslovakia	10
	Total	23,09

Imports of iron ore during May totaled 29,707 tons, of which 12,590 tons came from Sweden, 11,200 tons from Cuba, 5822 tons from Spain, and 95 foreign iron ore was consumed.

Manganese ore was received during May in the amounts of 34,400 tons from Brazil and 6500 tons from British

India. This is a loss of 7249 tons from the amount imported from these two countries in May, 1921. Of tungsten-bearing ores 80 tons were received in May of this year, compared with 370 tons in May of last

year. Imports of magnesite, not puri-fied, were 14,557 tons, as compared with 5388 tons in 1921. STEEL PRODUCTION SMALLER A decrease of 76,664 gross tons is reported in the production of steel ingots in June as compared with May, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute

in a report governing the operations of 30 companies which made \$7.50 per cent American automobiles are called "gas gobblers" in France. With gasoline at 75 cents a gallon no machine running less than 30 miles on a gallon has chance of sale there. Average 10-horsepower four-passenger French car runs from 35 to 40 miles on a gallon.

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BELGIUM SEEKS TRADE TREATY WITH FRANCE

Situation of Both Countries Compared and Advantages of Agreement Shown

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondent) The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Jaspar, has made a communication to the Belgian Parliament, informing it that negotiations concerning an economic agreement with France have been renewed. The diffigulties which the negotiators will have classified as having been cleaned and to surmount must not be underesti-crushed and duty was assessed at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 247, act of 1913. The cus-French interests subservient to those of Belgium, nor to expect that the Belgian delegates should make a sac-rifice of Belgian interests out of friendship for France.

The task is not so easy: Belgium's political economy is totally different from that of France. Belgium has a dense population in proportion to its comparatively poor territory. There are 252 inhabitatnts per square kilometer, only a third of which can be fed by Belgian agriculture. The rest, therefore, make their living by indus-try. But the territory is lean in minproducts. With the exception of coal, there is nothing important to be found. Thus the industry lives upon the working of imported raw material and the exporting of the finished

France More Agricultural

France on the contrary, has a sparse population in proportion to a rich territory. There are only 73 inhabitants per square kilometer, thus a little more than a third of the Belgian population. Besides the soil is much more fruitful and the subsoil is very rich. The war has given France one of the richest subsoils in the world, Alsatia-Lorraine. It is therefore not necessary for France to im-port nor to export like Belgium, it has no necessity of being industrialized to the same extent; it does not depend, for the necessities of life, upon foreign markets, which are of vital importance to Belgium.

It is thus evident that the political economy of France is in opposition to that of Belgium. France may close her frontiers to foreign products, but Belgium cannot. The closing of frontiers always brings about the same result, the closing of the frontiers of other nations. Seeing that the economic life of France is not absolutely dependent upon exports, it is more able to withstand the effects of the closing of foreign frontiers than Belgium, whose existence depends on ex-portation. France is thus in a position to adopt a protective policy, while Belgium is not.

Exports and Imports

In this manner the Belgian nego-tiations find themselves placed under much less favorable conditions than the French. France can do without the Belgian market much better than Belgium can do without the French

Then again French territory offers a larger field for Belgian exports than Belgium offers France. are 39,000,000 consumers living in France, as compared with 7,500,000 in Belgium. The proportion of popthis to conclude that the French market is five times more valuable for Belgium than that of Belgium for France, would be a great mistake. From the fact that France is almost independent by means of home production, the opportunity for foreign import, Belgian as well, is much more limited than is the case in Belgium, where, as a result of that density of the population, a comparatively larger proportion of imports is

Belgium's Position

From the foregoing situation it will be seen that in these negotiations Belgium has to study more particu-larly the relations that exist between her and other powers than it is necessary for France to do. The French market is of great importance to Belgium; but it is nevertheless insufficient for the Belgian industrial activity. Belgium must be careful how she handles other nations. Therefore Belgium cannot allow France any privileges which may have to be refused to any other friendly power, which would have for result that these powers would promptly protect their market against Belgium imports.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON BUSY BOSTON, July 11-Orders booked by the Endicott Johnson Corporation in June were about 45 per cent in excess of those of June, 1921. For the first six months of 1922 the volume of business was considerably in excess of the corresponding period last year.

ANGLEY

161, Borough High Street, London, S. E. 1., has established a reputation for

Introducing Foreign Manufactures

rican or Canadian Manufac-

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MOTOR CONCERN OF HUGE DIMENSIONS IS INCORPORATED

First Unit of Its Kind Making Autos and Trucks-Capitalization \$80,000,000

Announcement is made of the incorporation of the Associated Motor Industries under Delaware laws and of its purchase of nine companies manufacturing automobiles, trucks automobile parts and marks the first step in the evolution of a large unit in the automobile industry manufacturing a complete line of automobiles and trucks, embracing eventually 22 separate concerns and having an \$80,000.000 capitalization consisting of \$40,000,000 8 per cent preferred and 400,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

Teh next step will involve the acquisition of four companies manufacturing essential parts for trucks or cars and an assembling unit. Negotia-tions for all of these are well advanced or completed, but may require four months' time for consummation, since the new company, which is to be a physical merger and not a holding company, is acquiring all titles

The final stage will result through the purchase of eight other companies that among a grand total of nearly 60 applicants qualify for considration as units in the complete merger.

Production Plans

Associated Motor plans a production from July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, 30,000 automobiles and 13,000 trucks, this being on the basis of 50 per cent of normal output. The pas-senger cars to be sold under the "Naname will embrace fourcylinder, light-six, and de luxe six A complete line of "Traffic' trucks will be made, ranging from a "speed-boy" to a 3½-ton unit. Both cars and trucks will be marketed by the new Associated Motor organiza-

The nine companies already in the merger are the National Motor Car & Vehicle Corporation of Indianapolis, from which the car derives its name; Traffic Motor Truck Corporation of St. Louis, from which the truck derives its name; Jackson Motors Corporation of Jackson, making Jackson utomobiles and trucks; Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company of Louisville, manufacturers of Dixie Flyer automobiles, trucks, wheels, and bodies; H. F. Holbrook Company of New York, builders of automobile bodies; Recording & Computing Ma-chines Company of Dayton, manufacturers of ignition, starting, and lighting systems; Covert Gear Company of Lockport, manufacturers of gears and transmissions; Saginaw Sheet Metal Works of Saginaw, manufacturers of sheet metal parts, and Murray-Tregurtha Corporation of Boston, manufacturers of gasoline engines.

To Be Well Financed

assemble both cars and trucks from 6 13-16. strategic centers, covering the East (Boston), Pacific Coast (Oakland), Repurchases of (Boston), Pacific Coast (Oakland), Repurchases caused a rally in Atlantic States (New York), Southwest (Louisville and St. Louis) and a shortage of stocks. Dollar descrip-Northwest (Indianapolis). Plants tions were uninteresting around pre-will be acquired at Oakland and at vious levels. Profit-taking made Ar-

now stands has assets of about \$25,-000,000, of which roughly half is fixed a steadier tone in Kaffirs. and half liqquid. It owes only \$1,000,-000 in trade accounts. Against the \$25,000,000 assets will be issued \$6,000,000 10-year 7½ per cent bonds which have been underwritten and vill shortly be offered to the public; \$9.500,000 8 per cent preferred and

receive only stock in payment, and no greatly needed. In the prairie provnet assets are three times

Application will be made to list the preferred on the Chicago and New York Stock Exchanges. An early offering of \$3,500,000 preferred for the contemplated by Chicago hanking houses

Chicago finance company by which 000,000 annually in dealer and ultimate consumer paper, thus furnishing dealers with 90 per cent of their liquid working capital. This arrangement, it is claimed, will materially acceler-

Officers of New Concern

the board, W. I. Ohmer, head of the ager of the Delco plant at Dayton. Vice-presidents are: A. A. Gloetzner, president Covert Gear Company; Robert V. Board, president Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company; T. C. Brandle, vice-president Traffic Motor Truck Corporation; and George M. Dickson, president National Motor

& Vehicle Corporation. In addition to the officers, members pany, Louisville, Ky.; H. G. Stoddard, Roads for June at 850,474 tons. Virtreasurer Wyman-Gordon Company, ginian was second with 465,663 tons, Worcester; H. V. Hale, general man-Saginaw Sheet Metal Works; 342 tons. H. J. Linkert, treasurer Recording & Computing Machines Company; C. L. manager Jackson Motors Corporation; son Motors Corporation; C. L. V. Exselsen, vice-president and treasurer Roland A. Crandall & Co., bankers, coal. This small amount was expresident ported. Chicago; Guy Willson, president Traffic Motor Truck Corporation; Buell Hollister, of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, New York; H. F. Holbrook,

RHODE ISLAND'S **UTILITIES GAIN**

Gross Earnings of Largest Six Companies Show Increase

PROVIDENCE, July 11-While the corporate excess taxable in this State shows a falling off the taxable gross earnings of public service corporations show a gain in comparison between the years 1920 and 1921, made possible today by the completion of reports on returns to the state tax commission. The largest six utilities show wholesome gains in gross earn-

The total of corporate excess tax able among the 2814 manufacturing, mercantile and miscellaneous con-48 as compared with \$333,682,983.79 in 1920. The corporate excess tax due the State is \$1,148,212.74. The franchise tax assessed on authorized capital stock totals \$41,900.53.

The gross earnings reported by 59 public service corporations as taxable aggregate \$40,427,347.38 for the tax year ending Dec. 31 last. In 1920 the gross earnings were \$34,400,193.72. The total tax payable the State this year is \$445,706.25.

The corporate excess tax is levied at the rate of 40 cents for each \$100. The franchise tax rate is \$2.50 on each \$10,000. A tax of 1 per cent is levied on the gross earnings of public service corporations.

Comparisons of the gross earnings of the principal utility corporations

are as follows: Narragansett Narragansett Electric Lighting Company for 1921, \$5,351,352.23; for 1920, \$4,105,799.43.

Providence Gas Company for 1921, 34,298,130.92; for 1920, \$3,368,388.96. Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric ompany for 1921, \$2,774,936.94; for 920 \$2 074 586 63

Pawtucket Gas Company for 1921, \$1,101,491.39; for 1920, \$751,065.17. New England Telephone Company for 1921, \$3,120,521.96; for 1920, \$117,

American Telephone Company for 1921, \$596,387.57; for 1920, \$373,814.-United Electric Railways Company

for 1921, \$7,673,529.11; Rhode Island Company (reorganized) for 1920, \$6,-MORE CONFIDENCE

MANIFESTED ON LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 11-A greater degree of confidence prevailed throughout the city today and the stock markets recovered. The improvement was due to betterment in the foreign exchange situation. Some rails were firmer on buying for investment account. LOANS OF THE French loans also were harder on more optimistic advices from Paris.

The feeling in the oil group was brighter and advances were recorded. Royal Dutch 36½, Shell Transport 4 11-16, Mexican Eagle 3 1-16. Industrials were irregular but higher in the As plans work out, it is proposed to semble both cars and trucks from 6 13-16. Rubbers were dull, following Agriculture and Livestock Compleased with the fact that more than

ong Island City.

Associated Motor Industries as it advices from the Continent brought

CANADA'S CROPS AIDED BY RAINS

MONTREAL, July 11-According to the Bank of Montreal's crop report, heavy rains have improved prospects in every province east of the Rockies. Owners of constituent companies while in British Columbia rain is \$363,000,000 of which \$53,000,000 was company enters the combination unlines crops continue to make good \$310,000,000 for agricultural and liveprogress, with needed rains falling stock purposes.

and conditions generally favorable. In Quebec, cereal and root crops are doing well, but warmer weather is needed, although everywhere hay and pasture are in splendid condition. In some districts there has been too much moisture.

Rains have been general in Ontario and with warm dry weather large crops should be assured. All crops are doing well with the exception of

Conditions are good in the Maritime Provinces with the exception of limited parts of the St. John valley, where floods caused damage.

Officers of New Concern

The weather is hot and dry in British Columbia, with rain badly pany are located at Dayton. The chief needed everywhere. Hay is half averexecutive officer is the chairman of age, grains 70 per cent, roots 60 per cent, Ashcroft potatoes 25 per cent Recording & Computing Machines above the average. In Okanagon Company. The president is Louis apples are 80 per cent, small fruits formerly general man- above average with the exception of plums and prunes. Fraser valley tree fruits are particularly good. Berries are much below the average. Nicola and Ashcroft report a grass hopper plague.

NORFOLK LEADS IN COAL DUMPINGS

NEW YORK, July 11-The Norfolk of the board of directors are as follows: James R. Duffin, president Inter-Southern Life Insurance Completes with dumpings at Hampton Complete With Complete Complete With Complete Com

July dumpings have been slightly less than the early June dumpings bevice-president and general cause of the holiday and shopmen' strike interruption, but the month's W. W. Sterling, vice-president Jack-son Motors Corporation: C. L. V. Ex-total is expected to exceed the June ers took all but 100,000 tons of Jun

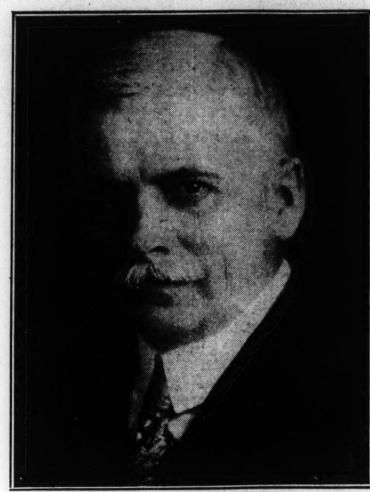
MARLAND OIL INCOME The income account of Marland Oil for the quarter ended March 31 shows gross president H. F. Holbrook, Inc.; and
M. Douglas Flattery, chairman of the
board of Murray-Tregurtha Corp.

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS
LONDON, July 11—The postponed
dividend on Consolidated Goldfields preference shares is payable in August,

the quarter ended March 31 shows gross
searnings \$2,117,229, net earnings \$577,412,
gross income \$605,624, and net income
\$395,567. The balance sheet as of March
31 shows cash \$842,686, crude oil \$682,242,
refined products \$3,253,771, material and
supplies \$1,057,196, accounts receivable
ended June 30 sales amounted to \$13,
total assets and liabilities \$67,482,868.

RUSSIAN OIL OUTPUT
Crude oil production for April in Baku,
were \$2,507,776, an increase of \$252,981,
or 11.02 per cent. For the six months
ended June 30 sales amounted to \$13,
total assets and liabilities \$67,482,868.

Wells in operation in March numbered
of 15,270, an increase of \$393,213, or 3.1
total assets and liabilities \$67,482,868.



Photograph © by Keystone View Company Bion J. Arnold

RACTICALLY all the large cities of the United States and Canada at one have plenty of money, which enables the consulting engineer on them to enter upon strikes without time or another have retained Bion J. Arnold as consulting engineer on traction and railway terminal matters. Mr. Arnold is one of the foremost consulting engineers in the country. He designed the subways for Chicago, planned the electrification of the New York Central lines into New York City and built the first third rail elevated railroad. These are only a few of his accomplishments, however. Mr. Arnold has several notable inventions to his credit among them being a magnetic clutch, storage battery improvements

and new devices for electric railways.

His early life was spent in Ashland, Neb. He had a great interest in mechanical things and ran away from home when yet a boy that he might work with a threshing machine crew. His ambition then was to become an engineer, but he soon realized the folly of trying to attain this end without an education. So he returned home and, after finishing his high school course, entered Hillsdale College in Michigan. After his graduation he worked for two years as a special agent for a threshing machine company. Then for several years he was employed by the Great Northern Railroad and by diligent work rose to become a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Arnold was later attracted to the electrical field and to better fit himself for this line of work took a post graduate course at Cornell. He was consulting engineer for the Chicago office of the General Electric Company, but later decided to go into business for himself, and since 1893 has been an independent consulting engineer. Mr. Arnold's home is in Chicago

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

panies Are the Chief Beneficiaries

WASHINGTON, July 11-Books of SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 11 (Spea total of \$237,000,000 in loans out-standing at the close of the fiscal year some extent throughout the north-Director Eugene Meyer.

When the corporation resumed operations in January, 1922, he stated the loans outstanding totaled \$11,000,-000 and since that time the corpora tion has authorized loans aggregating to assist in financing exports and

Of the sums actually advanced, \$204,000,000 represented loans to banking and financial institutions, \$54,000,000 to the live-stock companies, \$18,000,000 to co-operative associations, and \$7,000,000 to exporters. Repayments of all loans since Janu-

1921, he declared, amounted to \$158,956,291 distributed as follows: \$42,531,559 on loans made under the war powers; \$35,635,543 on export loans approved prior to resumption of operations; \$33,133,580 on loans approved subsequent to the resumption of operations and \$47,655,609 on agricultural and livestock loans.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.:

1	2000	
	American Linen Co 83	
3	Arkwright Mfg. Co 55	
ľ	Barnard Mfg. Co120	
7	Border City Mfg. Co140	14
	Bourne Mills	
	Chace Mills	11
	Charlton Mills145	18
	Cornell Mills	
	Davis Mills1081/2	
	Davol Mills	
	Fall River Elec. Lgt. Co126	21
	Flint Mills	21
,	Granite Mills	
	King Philip Mills145	,
	Laurel Lake Mills pf100	
	Laurel Lake Mills com 40	
	Lincoln Mfg. Co120	
	Mechanics Mills122	
	Merchants Mfg. Co165	
,	Narragansett Mills120	12
	Osborne Mills 98	
-	Parker Mills, com 30	
٠	Parker Mills pf	9
	Pilgrim Mills pf100	
	Pilgrim Mills com	12
	Pocasset Mfg. Co 75	. 8
	Richard Borden Mfg. Co136	,
1	Sagamore Mfg. Co	33
1	Seaconnet Mills	4
1	Shove Mills 80	- 8
1	Stafford Mills120	12
1	Stevens Mfg. Co1271/2	
1	Troy Cot. & W. Mfg. Co700	
1	Tecumseh Mills165	
	Union Cotton Mfg. Co202	
1	Titammanage Mille 195	

Wampanoag Mills125

BANK CONDITIONS SHOW BETTERMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA

and the Farmers Are Prospering

the War Finance Corporation showed cial)-Notwithstanding the effects of fune 30, according to a summary of western states, a recent report of colonies away from the victor trade of her operation issued today by Managing John Hirning, superintendent of the Banking Department of South Dakota, large foreign operations. shows that deposits in the state banks (the national banks doing business in South Dakota being omitted) increased approximately \$3,800,000 between the March 10 call and the call of May 5, the last call made to date. This is an increase in deposits of nearly \$12,000,000 since Jan. 1 last. The peposits in state banks of South

Dakota on May 5 totaled \$145,000,000 The May 5 reports showed the state banks had aggregate resources on that date of \$188,883,638.28, compared with \$183,805,730.46 on March 10 last. On May 5 the state banks had total cash reserves of about \$30, 000,000, an increase of \$1,145,951 over the total cash reserves on March 10 last

The condition of the farmers of South Dakota, who were seriously affected by the financial depression and the low prices of farm products, is almost daily showing an improvement. With the advance in prices of livestock and grain they have been marketing large quantities of grain and large numbers of cattle and hogs during the last month or six weeks In the great dairying sections of the State the dairy farmers are receiving large aggregate sums each week for cream, shipments from some of the great cream shipping towns in South substantial increase over shipments

WHEAT MARKET IN **DECIDED UPSWING**

CHICAGO, July 11-Wheat took a decided upward swing in price today during the early dealings, the government crop report, wet weather and the dependence upon wheat growing. railway strike all counting as distinct bullish factors. The opening, which varied from 1/2 cent to 21/2 cent higher with September 1.12 to 1.12% and December 1.14 to 1.14%, was followed by material further gains.

Corn and oats rose with wheat. After opening 1/8 to 1/2c. higher, September 63% to 64, the corn market continued to ascend. Oats started 1/4 to 1/4 @ 1/2c. up September 3714 to 3714 @ 18, and later

scored additional gains. Higher quo

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA NOW GROWING LARGER

Britain to Spend \$10,000,000 Transporting Unemployed to Commonwealth

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Special Correspondence)—There is in Australia a great deal of interest taken in the question of emigration to its shores. The tide has commenced and each incoming steamer brings a steadily increasing number, who cannot find a living in England. They have all found work in a vast unpeopled land, and the British Government has at last made up its mind to spend \$10,000,000 in transporting members of the work-ing class to where they are needed in Australia. Even the Labor Party in the Commonwealth is now beginning to see that it is useless to declare that Australia, which now keeps 5,500,000 people in a country which is larger than the United States of America, is under-populated, and the movement

The amount which is deposited in the state savings banks throughout Australia, during March last, increased by £631,465, and the total number of open accounts is 2,442,284, thus showing that very nearly half of the men, women, and children own banking accounts, and are adding to them at the rate of £7,500,000 per annum. The total saved amounted to £630,000 during March, which forms a very satisfactory sum, seeing that there are so

many properties open for investment.

The trade unions are merely militant bodies that need little for fighting funds, as nearly all their member needing financial backing. They own their houses, or are paying off a mortgage to make them their own. The electrical engineers are now employed at the rate of more than \$41 a week.

NO COMPETITION FROM EUROPEAN

NEW YORK, July 11-Vice-president Laskey of the Famous Players-"There is no chance of European films becoming a serious factor here for many years. The United States, with superior actors and un-limited financial resources, will continue to dominate world markets, with little fear of real competition."

Germany is making the greatest progress of any European country, according to Mr. Lasky, and is going after world business with characteris-tic energy. The Government restricts imports of foreign films to 15 per cent of domestic output. Unstable exchange also hampers American distributors. England is making strong efforts to pleased with the fact that more than 50 per cent of films exhibited are American, and many others French Some attempts have been made toward a protective tariff, and companies are consolidating to improve their finances. English films are excellent,

but the companies lack funds for The position of France resembles that of England. Great efforts are being made to regain pre-war cinema prestige, but tight money and depressed business are a serious handicap. Italy is trying to capitalize her great resources in scenery and historical buildings. Climate is favora-ble, but technical skill in production

BIG GRAIN CROP WILL BOOM LAND IN NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D., July 11 (Special) With a big crop almost secure in North Dakota, many citizens are boom. Unless the unexpected occurs crops in North Dakota in many years. Winter rye will be harvested in an other two weeks, while wheat, oats, and flaxseed is nearing the time of safety. There is prospect also for a good corn crop. While the crop conditions are excellent over the entire State they are particularly pleas-ing to residents of western North Dakota where crop failures have caused much hardship.

C. R. Greene, manager of the Bank of North Dakota, predicts a small land boom if the crop materializes. disturbed political conditions which have resulted in much unfavorable advertising for the State have been greatly composed as a result of the last two elections. President John L. Coulter of the

State Agricultural College is leading a movement for diversified farming. for increased dairying, and for less

GOLD MINE OPENS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 11 (Special)—The gold production of the Black Hills will be materially added to when the Golden Feather mine, situated in Two Bit Gulch, in the northern Black Hills, resumes operations this month. A large new mill is now being installed in this mine, tations on hogs were reflected by the provision market. which has not been operated for several years, and it is expected this will be ready so actual operations at the mine can commence about July 15. A force of men who have been work-

ing at the mine for several weeks have a lode of ore uncovered and ready for milling. It is said the ore is of the most promising character. It is estimated that 70,000 tons of rich ore now are ready for milling,

MONEY MARKET

	Current quotations follow:	
36	Call Loans Boston N	ew York
53	Renewal rate 414	4
		414 004%
2		414.05
1	Customers' com'l loans 4% @5%	4% @5%
	Individ cus coi loans. 54	516
20	Today Y	
223	Tours 1	
0	Bar silver in New York. 70%c	70%c
•	Bar silver in London 35%d	35%d
3.3	Mexican dollars 54c	54%c
23	Bar gold in London 92s 10d	92s 10d
12	Canadian ex. dis (%) 15-32	134
23	Domestic bar silver 99%c	99%c
	Domestic Dar Silver 95780	

Leading Central Bank Rates The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in for-eign cities quote discount rates as fol-

Copenhagen ...
Madrid
Paris
London St. Louis ... Kansas City Minneapolis Rome 5½ Stockholm 4½ Switzerland ... 3½ Dallas San Francisco. 4 Amsterdam ... 41/2

Clearing House Figures Boston New York Exchanges Year ago today... 50,038,981
Balances ... 14,000,000 69,800,000
Bal year ago today. 13,021,403
F. R. bank credit... 14,446,229 39,200,000 Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery 60@90 days 34@3
30@60 days 34@3
Under 30 days 34@3
Less Known Banks—
60@90 days 34@34
30@60 days 34@34
Under 30 days 34@34 30@60 days 3½@3½
Under 30 days 3½@3½
Eligible Private Bankers—
60@90 days 3½@3½
30@60 days 3½@3½
Under 30 days 3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents and Argentina, an quote per unit of foreign currency;

Sterling-Current previous Parity Demand \$4.4372 \$4.4459 \$4.8648 Cables 4.4386 4.4450 4.8648 Francs 8.01 7.90 19.3 Gullders 38.75 38.80 40.2 .19.3 Norway16.42 Greece2.80 Argentina1.2275

 Hungary
 .08

 Jugoslavia
 .30

 Finland
 2.17

 Tzechoslovakia
 2.35

 29.25 47.8750

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

DIVIDENDS

The Cuba Railroad Company, declared a dividend of 6 per cent on its preferred stock, payable to stock of record July 20 in two installments of 3 per cent each. One will be made Aug. 15 and the other on Feb. 15 next. The last dividend on the preferred stock was 3 per cent.

Pittsburgh Steel Company, declared reg-ular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of

International Nickel, declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record

The Simmons Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 5. Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Corpora-ion declared regular quarterly dividend of 21/2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15.

Kelly Springfield declared regular quarcent preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Huntingdon Broad Top Mountain Rail-road Coal Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger.)

Company Maturity Bid Ask yield Amer. Th'd 6s, Aug. 1, '29...102% 103 6.45 t Ana. Cop 6s, Jan. 1, '29...102% 103 6.45 t Ana. Cop 6s, Jan. 1, '29...103% 103 6.45 t Ana. Cop 6s, Jan. 1, '29...103% 103% 6.30 Arm. Co 7s, July 15, '30...104% 105% 6.55 Beth. St. Eq. 7s, Oct. 1, '35...102% 103% 6.65 Bkn. Edi. 6, Jan. 1, '30....101% 103 5.50 do 7s, Jan. 1, '30.....104 107 5.80 Diam. Mch 7½s, Nov. 1, '35...107% 108 6.60 Duq. Lgt. 6s, July 1, '49...102% 103% 5.75 E. M. S. R., 4½s,Jan. 1, '48... 80 83 7.50 do 6s, Jan. 1, '48... 80 83 7.50 do 6s, Jan. 1, '48... 70 74 7.25 Gd. Sig. O. 7s, Apr. 1, '39...103% 104% 6.55 Ga. R.&P. 1 r. 5s, Apr 1, '54. 85 87 5.90 H. J. Heinz 7s, Dec. 1, '30...104% 104% 6.25 Hood Rub. 7s, Dec. 1, '30...104% 104% 6.25 Hood Rub. 7s, Dec. 1, '39...99% 100% 6.95 Minn. G. El. 1 5, Dec. 1, '32...94 99 7.20 Kenn. Cop. 6s, Dec. 1, '29...99% 100% 6.95 Minn. G. El. 1 5, Dec. 1, '30...02% 103% 5.56 Nat. Ck. & S. 8s, Sep. 1, '30...104% 105% 6.55 Nat. Ck. & S. 8s, Sep. 1, '30...02% 103% 7.40 Rbt. Gair 7s, Jan. 1, '37.... 97 98 7.25 Seat. El. 1 5s, Feb. 1, '30....95 98 5.30 Shawh'n M. 7s, Oct. 1, '31...105% 106 6.10 do of N.Y. 7s, Jan. 2, '25-'31.105 110 5. Cal. Ed. 6s. Feb. 1, '44...100% 101 5.90 Un. Tk. Car 7s., Aug. 1, '30...102 103% 7.00 Un. Tk. Car 7s., Aug. 1, '30...102 103% 7.00 Un. Tk. Car 7s., Aug. 1, '30...102 103% 7.00 Un. Tk. Car 7s., Aug. 1, '32...105% 105% 6.75 Un. Tk. Car 78., Aug. 1, 30.103 103½

Va.-C. Ch. 7½s., Nov. 1, '32.105½ 105½ 6.75 since its incorporation in 1911, has

REDISCOUNT RATE IN ITALY CUT been represented by Baker, Young & Co. of Boston and Philadelphia, as its ROME, July 11—Bank of Italy has reduced the rediscount rate to 5½ per cent. The rate had been 6 per cent ment is in the hands of Day & Zimmer May 11 1220.

BRITISH RUBBER PRODUCTION IS AHEAD OF DEMAND

Oversupply Causes Heavy Losses in the Industry and Curtailment Is Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON-That the position of the rubber industry offers little hope of improvement is the opinion expressed by a leading official of one of the great London companies which has played such a large part in the development of rubber plantations in the East. "As 51/2 things are at present," he declares, "the world's consumption does not nearly absorb all the rubber that is being produced. There were already about 300,000 tons available for consumption at the beginning of 1922. That is about as much as will be used during the year. When I tell you that something like 400,000 tons will be

produced this year you can see for yourself that the situation is pretty The present price of rubber on the London market is about 7d. per pound. Practically no plantation, unless exceptionally situated as regards soil, transport, and labor can hope to protransport, and labor can hope to produce under 9d. per pound, and most authorities regard a shilling per pound as the lowest price which will give a fair measure of profit to the industry.

When it is realized that in the boom days of 1910 the production costs were round about 2s, per pound, it will be seen that the rubber companies have since then set their houses in order to some purpose. Indeed, it is a feature of periods of depression in any industry that they make for economy industry that they make for economy and efficiency of which the public ultimately gets the benefit through lower prices. This again usually results in an increased demand and so, in the long run, works to the benefit of the

industry. New Uses For Rubber However, the trouble at the moment is that the low price now ruling has not brought about any considerable increase in the demand for rubber. If it had, the rubber companies would have been able to cut their losses, dispose of their surplus stocks and start

again on an economic basis.

26.8
1n order to encourage consumption,
the rubber producers have been looking out for new uses for rubber. The
authority referred to above considers

84.8 19.3 authority referred to above considers
96.48 that the most important of these is
10.30 in paper-making. By combining only
1 per cent of rubber latex with the
19.30 greater toughness is produced. In
19.30 greater toughness is produced. In
19.30 due course this will doubtless absorb
19.30 many thousands of tons of rubber.
So will "onazote," a material pro19.30 duced by blowing hydrogen into rub19.31 per cent of produced in the produced by blowing hydrogen into rub19.32 per cent of these is
19.32 per cent of rubber latex with the
19.32 per cent of rubber latex with ber, thereby giving it such a but ancy that it is scarcely heavier is 32.44 probably for tires can hardly be overestimated. Then, again, rubher roads
may be expected to come to the frant
as it cannot be long before the technical difficulty of frant nical difficulty of fixing the rubber blocks to the concrete foundation is

satisfactorily overcome.

While the ultimate future of the Southern Wisconsin Electric Company, declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable July 25 to stock of record June 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock also has been declared, but the statement of the industry is therefore quite promising, the only remedy for the immediate troubles which confront it, is a combined effort on the part of the whole body of producers for restriction of July 15 to stock of record output. At present very ma panies are losing money fast, and though most of them have considerable reserves, there is little doubt that, failing restriction of output, these will be exhausted before the new uses for rubber can be popular-ized sufficiently to bring the demand

up to the level of the supply. Tapping Curtafled

Many companies are voluntarily curtailing their tapping program, but others, optimistically hoping that better times will come at once, are refus ng to co-operate, while many of the Dutch companies in Java and Summatra which grow copra, pepper, and other crops, as well as rubber, seem to expect that their "side lines" will nable them to weather the storm.

Their plan to make up on the roundabouts what they lose upon the swings would, if successful, give them a predominant position in the rubber industry, but there seems no reason to believe that the side lines are a very paying proposition at present.

However, their extremely cautious financial policy in the past has given

these Dutch companies very large reserves of cash, and as their production represents more than a quarter of the world's total, their attitude s one which British producers are viewing with some anxiety. herefore very gratifying to the latter MISCELLANEOUS BONDS that the Dutch companies have recently accepted a resolution approvement of the control of ing the theory of restriction and ask-ing the Dutch Government to help

them carry it out.

But there are many practical difficulties in the way, not the least being the fact that the Dutch authorities have encouraged the natives in Java 5.80 and Sumatra to grow rubber and are afraid of the results of a sudden reversal of that policy. However, it is to be hoped that all difficulties will be overcome, as a prolongation of the present state of affairs might lead to very serious results.

7.10 BUYS CONTROL OF YORK RAILWAYS CO.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 - The 7.25 chased the controlling interest in the 5.30 common stock of the York Railways 6.40 Company, which does the street rail-way, light and power business of York, Pa., settlement being made Monday.

Large Shipping Companies In Air Transport Service

Flying Boat Route to Be Established From Southampton to France, Shortening Atlantic Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, June 20—Hubert Scott-Paine, the managing director of the Supermarine Aviation Works, South-ampton, has been the moving spirit of the new development by which three of the most important shipping companies in the world, the Cunard, White Star, and Atlantic lines, be-

The company which has been formed will run flying boats between Southampton and Cherbourg and Le Havre, so that the Atlantic crossing will be shortened, passengers being picked up at one or other of the French ports, taken by air to Southampton, and thence by train to

The company will earn subsidies from the Government on lines already laid down, and will carry mails. The London and South Western Raliway Company, which is prevented by the terms of its charter from engaging in air traffic, will co-operate by arranging through bookings.

step in civil aviation that has been taken in any country, for it marks a recognition of its commercial importance in a way that even the United States Post Office air mail services do not: they, after all, are a government affair in which financial profit is a secondary consideration. Nature is a secondary consideration. Naturally the British Government welcomes the new move, for it will go far toward creating an air reserve and a

trained personnel. , Mr. Scott-Paine pointed out that with the flying boats now constructed there is no reason to doubt success. The first boats will be six-seaters fitted with the 375 horsepower Rolls Royce engine. The type is one of great strength and seaworthiness. The body is a real boat, but is not built of planking in the ordinary way. To outward appearance it is a tough shell; and to show its strength Mr. Scott-Paine, who weighs 196 pounds, climbed on top and proceeded to jump along it as if determined to break through. The odinary flying boat hull would have smashed, but the super-marine was as adamant. Indeed, these flying boats have been "stalled" at more than 30 feet and "pancaked" on to the sea without a sign of break-

The designer claims that flying boats have all been designed by lands-men, and although far more suitable for prolonged immersion in water than the ordinary float seaplane are not properly adapted to the end in yiew. He also claimed that the flying boat proposition cannot, from any point of view, be understood by others than those who have had sea or ma-rine engineering training.

assist in case of breakdown. Needless to say, in all details of navigation, in good weather and bad, the service will represent the latest that aeronautics can achieve.

One great advantage of the flying boat over land aeroplanes is that it is less dependent upon the attainment of high altitudes. It can with safety fly at less than 500 feet; for the sea is one great aerodrome. This means that a greater proportion of the poweremployed is available for the lifting and transport of "useful load;" and come directly concerned in air transand transport of "useful load;" and this can take expression in increased comfort for passengers. Moreover, the results of forced landings due to

tural damage being rare.
This is only a first step, albeit one of great importance and significance.
Mr. Scott-Paine showed designs for
far bigger boats, and some of these
in construction. He also explained
his plans and views; they take into account great possibilities of development in all parts of the world.

These craft will be not only fast and efficient in the air: as surface craft This is but aviation they will be independent of outside step in civil aviation that has been and providing good accommodation

Tourists May Stroll to Mt. Blanc Peak

Aerial Cable Line to Near-by Summit Nearly Ready

GENEVA. July 10 (By The Associated Press-Tourists soon will be able to reach the top of Mont Blanc with ease after 90 minutes of comfortable riding, whereas at present it requires a toilsome journey of from 13 to 14 hours afoot from Chamonix, France.

The work suspended by the war has

The work suspended by the war has recommenced on the aerial cable for the Funicular Railway, to the summit of Aiguille Du Midi, 12,608 feet, the neighboring peak to Mont Blanc.

The latter, which is only about 3000 feet higher, can be reached by an easy stroll over the ice, negotiable by tourists who are not experienced Alpinists. There are no crevasses near the summit. near the summit.

The new aerial electric line, which resembles a big hotel elevator, is worked along similar lines, and will take from 50 to 80 passengers at a

PUBLICIST VISITS BEIRUT

boat proposition cannot, from any point of view, be understood by others than those who have had sea or marine engineering training.

Bigger Boats Are Planned

He hopes to begin the new service in a small way in September, and to build up experience gradually. The organization will include the use of fast motor launches of the M.L. type, which will serve as tenders and will

Travel Notes

No greater indication of improving Yellowstone National Park estab-business conditions can be found than in the increased activities of steam-ship and railway lines which are be-ship and railway lines which are be-tory which was on Aug 8 1921 ing reported. Steamship companies tory, which was on Aug. 8, 1921. are increasing their schedules, in so far as the strike does not prevent, new highways are being completed, and air lines are under contemplation.

stone Park, a new route through a territory of scenic and historic interment of a special summer rate. While most of the reductions are small, they indicate a turn from the peak of abnormal prices. One road has sent out a bulletin calling attention to lower charges on all dining cars. Small lines that had discontinued operation, are resuming business, and many transportation men speak of the gratifying increase in tourist travel of the chicago and Northwestern railway has opened a branch office in New York.

Trans-Atlantic liners are sailing with record-breaking passenger lists. One line from New York to Hamburg has returned to a pre-war practice of carrying a brass band on its ships for the entertainment of the guests.

Stone Park, a new route through a territory of scenic and historic interest has been opened to the tourist. The traveler can now enter the park through the Lander Gateway on top of Two-Gwo-Tee Pass and leave by either the northern or western route. This permits a circuit hitherto impossible on account of the inaccessibility of the Teton Mountains section beginning 30 miles south of the arbitrary boundary line.

Lander is the western terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Here the tourist remains over night. At 8 o'clock the following morning he will be whirled away in a motor stage of the Lander-Yellow-stone Park Transportation Company, on the 150-mile ride terminating at Old Faithful Inn. Only a few miles west he enters the Indian Reserva-

Of additional convenience to travelers and shippers in the Cleveland described in the Luckenbach Steamship Company's office in that city. O. F. Baughman, district measurements of agriculture and domestic economy.

a 75-minute service between New York and Atlantic City, that the company plans to extend its line to include a route from Boston to Norfolk, Va., foreshadows remarkable strides in the tude of 9545 feet. Northward can be progress of commercial aviation.

progress of commercial aviation.

The new White Star liner Pittsglaciers.

At noon of the second day the stage

At noon of the second day the stage The new White Star liner Pittsburg has been added to the Philadelphia-Liverpool service, with Boston as a port of call. This brings the
Delaware River into further prominence than that expressed by Mayor
Moore of Philadelphia at the recent
reception of the Pittsburg on her
maiden voyage, when he said that
many people thought of the Delaware
River only in terms of Washington crossing the stream 14 miles
scenes already amiliar to numbers of
visitors

With the completion of the Rocky Mountain Highway from Lander, Wyo., to the southern entrance of Yellow-stone Park, a new route through a territory of scenic and historic inter-est has been opened to the tourist. The traveler can now enter the park through the Lander Gateway on top of Two-Gwo-Tee Pass and leave by

ship Company's office in that city. O.
F. Baughman, district manager, is in charge of the office, which is located in the Engineers' Building.

The company's office in that city. O.
From Ft. Washakie the new route parallels the Wind River for many miles. Historic Crow Heart Butte, where the Crow succumbed to the triumphant Shoshone, is in plain view for many miles.

Travelers will be thankful for the news of the proposed electrification of the Southern Pacific Railway. Smoke and cinders are to go the way of many another nuisance that has been removed by modern progress. The time cannot be far distant when the locomotive will be replaced by the electric motor as surely as the automobile has replaced the horse.

Development of the air service on this side of the Atlantic is proceeding apace. The announcement of the Aero-Marine Airways, Inc., now operating a 75-minute service between New York and Atlantic City, that the company and the first service on the following morning the journey is continued to the head waters.

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ITALY HOPES FOR A TRADE REVIVAL

Believes Closer Intercourse With Other Nations Will Help

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, June 20-A number of civil and commercial delegates from Italy are on a visit to Great Britain. They include Senator Rava, former Mayor of Rome, also at one time Minister of Finance in the Italian Government; Cav. L. Guidotti, president of the Pisa Chamber of Commerce, and representatives from all the chief towns of Italy. Their object is non-politcal, indeed they are careful

to avoid political subjects. A Christian Science Monitor repre-sentative obtained permission to call upon and learn the views of the delegation concerning Italian trade prospects. He found several of them congregated at their hotel—very friendly, very communicative and very correctly dressed. Signor Rava, the leader, is rather short, with a gray beard such as one associates with Abraham Lincoln, and a humorous face with a quite irresponsible twinkle in his eye. He does not speak English. Here, somewhat abridged, is the conversation which took place: Theme—The present state of Ital-

signor. Segré: "It is very bad. Italy suffered terribly during the war. She is only a young country—half developed—and she is not finding it easy to recover. Position that ing it easy to recover. Besides, the United States stepped into all her markets in Latin America and she lost her Far Eastern trade to Japan."
Senator Rava: "Quite true, but

the loss of our emigrant trade was the worst of all. Before the war, many thousands used to go to America every year. Now—" he shrugged his shoulders expressively and then continued, "Yes, and they were very patriotic. They used to send money and goods to their relatives in Italy.

them—oil, olives. . . ."
Senator Rava: "And spaghetti that is one of the few things everyone United States: we used to send them large quantities of cotton cloth. Now they buy it in France at double the

A newcomer, Signor Boriello, from Naples, who spoke perfect English.

"Yes and we used to send them large quantities of macaroni, but during the war when we could not get wheat, the states and Canada started to make it for themselves very good it is too. I fear we shall never get that trade back again. It a very serious loss to Naples."
Signor Segré: "Nevertheless we

can still send many things to the United States. You know, I am afraid they have forgotten over there that Italy made the machinery for

harnessing the Niagara Falls." Senator Rava: "They may have for-gotten that, but they have not forgotten that we can make things. On the contrary, there was a factory up in Tuscany which they bought up lock, stock, and barrel and transferred to America. They only paid \$60,000 for it, but I lost the revenue from it when it went—it was while I was Finance

Signor Boriello: "The remedy lies closer intercourse. All countries have got to learn to know one another

Senator Rava: "Very true. Let us all work—and make each other's acquaintance. Now Americans certainly do not know us. They come and see Rome, Naples, Florence, but few of them come to see the people who inhabit these places. And we could supply them with many things they need—Carrara marble for example: it is the finest in the world, far finer han the French marble they are buying at present; and no more expen-sive. The tourists used to buy 'ob-jects d'art' and pictures, but even that trade has fallen away recently."

trade has fallen away recently."

At this point the clock struck 4.
"You will excuse us" said Senator
Rava, picking up his hat. "We have
to go and see Mr. Lloyd George."
However one of them—Signor Boriello—had time for a parting shot.
"America made much money during
the war. If she spent some of it over
here, it might help her trade as well
as ours."

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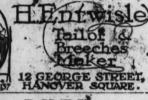
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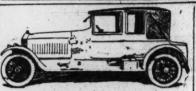
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE

Berlin Theaters Filled in Summer With People Eager for Serious Plays

ESPITE the prevalence of summer conditions, which means, among other things, that the leading rôles are intrusted to understudies (while the principals are holiday-making), nearly all the Berlin theaters are attracting huge audiences. The reason, however, is simple. It is merely that, speaking generally, theatrical production is regarded as a serious business and is in the hands of experts who understand the work. The haphazard and amateur methods obtaining in London and elsewhere have no place in the Berlin system. No manager there would dream of opening his theater until he could present a play worth seeing, intelligently mounted and well acted down to the smallest part. If he did otherwise he would run a strong risk of being prosecuted for committing a fraud on the public.

Of course, the Berlin manager—like his confrères in London, Paris, and

time to time. He is only human, accomplished "metteur-en-scene" now Still, he makes a remarkably small working in Germany. percentage of mistakes or errors of Judgment. This is the secret of good theatrical management all the world by all classes of the community, in-

ments are worked by a single piece committee—some voice in its man of machinery, controlled by one man,

Berlin, June 27 | instead of, as in the average English Special Correspondence and American theaters, by a body of ESPITE the prevalence of sum- skilled and highly paid electricians at

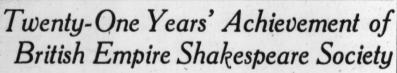
fraud on the public.

Of course, the Berlin manager—like tableau depicting Blucher and Well-his confrères in London, Paris, and New York—makes mistakes from Leopold Jessner, probably the most

over; and good theatrical management all the world over; and good theatrical management is a highly profitable industry.

It is probably "thoroughness" that is the principal characteristic of the average Berlin theater at this moment. Local audiences are exacting; and employees from offices and shops, ment. Local audiences are exacting; and nothing slipshod or second rate is permitted in any department. Eyerything has to be "keyed-up" to concert pitch before the producer—a very important individual in the stage hierarchy—will give it the seal of his august approval.

The theories advanced by Reinhardt—ignored and laughed at elsewhere as the drams of a "visionary" they have, however, a proprietary inwhere as the drams of a "visionary" terest in this house, as they clubed together their plennings and marks and -have been improved upon to such a together their pfennigs and marks and degree that extraordinary effects are eventually purchased it for them-secured with a minimum of labor and selves. The result is, they have— expense. Thus, the lighting arrange-through a representative and elected



London, June 29 HERE are certain institutions and the British Empire them-that, without ever coming very on for year-after year doing good honest spadework in the cause of the legitimate drama. The society celebrated its twenty-first birthday with a matinee at the Haymarket Theater, London, on June 12, when a number of leading actors and actresses, including Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Henry Ainley, Arthur Wontner, and Bond: with Misses Esmé Beringer, Constance Collier, Amy Bran-don-Thomas, and Eve Donne, read scenes from various Shakespearean

one, if only as showing how few there daring attempt of bringing it to the are, even among the leading players, who, without the adventitious aids of scenery and dress, and relying solely upon individuality, swiftness of imagination, and especially upon voice, can drawthing like full effect from effect from played or read. Its purpose, rather, was to induce them to read Shakesnears, not to themselves in the study or the library, but aloud, for and among their fellows, every man and taking in turn a part.

That, surely, is a good aim, since far too many young people today— fall of Saul and the accession subjects than Shakespeare - are willing to pay professionals to per-form for them, while they sit and watch, instead of doing those things for themselves, even though in but a humble way. For practice in reading aloud the text of Shakespeare is much more than merely a destroyer of selfconsciousness, and good exercise in voice production and the art of public speaking. For example, it quick-ens intensely one's interest in Shakespearean drama, and by stimulating the imagination, gives the reader a deeper insight into the dramatist's methods and meaning than ever he methods and meaning than ever he a chef-d'œuvre. One feels in some methods and meaning than ever he had before, or could have, except by physical contact, so to speak, with the poet's living words. Another purpose, of considerable value to the profession, it also effects, namely that cal Shakespearean audience, composed of individuals who, having themselves that the actor himself has had to overcome, will be more sympathetic in understanding, and consequently sounder in judgment than the mere listener can ever hope to be.

The British Empire Shakespeare Society was founded in 1901 by Miss Morritt, with Sir Henry Irving as president, and the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and Mr. Lewis Waller as

charity which is the highest inspira-

of the Haymarket Theater put it, at the close of this commemorative read-Shakespeare Society is one of ing, no human being can be familiar that, without ever coming very with the text of Shakespeare, but he prominently before the public eye, so And that truth alone is this society's sufficient justification.

Gide's "Saul" at the

presented at the Vieux-Colombier, is The afternoon was an interesting But we owe to Jacques Copeau the theater. "Saul," though a drama, is

it is exactly there that the useful-ness of such an institution as the B. E. S. S. comes in. That society was not founded primarily, nor indeed at himself fearless in undertaking the all, with the intention of sending task of interesting a French audimore people to hear Shakespeare ence—who unlike the English or claims in his preface "to have merely attempted to translate for the stage voman member of the local branch the incomparable beauties of the

His play, which tells of the downand the remark applies to other David keeps closely to the Bible. But and is not always intelligible. Henc

> particularly audacious and vigorous scenes a truly Shakespearean breath. All the work is filled with the sober force of the classics. The style is His characters contain two of the lucid and harmonious. And if—apart typical men of the bush, and those not feel much emotion, at least one is constantly and acutely interested, owties of Saul.

tion of our religion."

Certainly, as Mr. Frederic Harrison

PARIS, June 29 (Special Correspondence)-"Saul," the new piece well known to all readers familiar with the works of André Gide. André Gide wrote it 20 years ago.

American public is not thoroughly acquainted with Biblical stories—in the misfortunes of Saul. André Gide

lyricism intervene to convey to the not sure that in spite of its undeniable qualities the play was quite adapted to the taste of the public—even to that of the little élite of the Vieux-Colombier. The story of Saul is told with much confusion, much slowness, the sort of uneasiness felt by the much enthusiasm toward the most

from certain scenes which reach an ing to the incomparable literary quali-

The part of Saul—which is one of the heaviest rôles ever offered to an actor—was played by Jacques Copeau.

Mr. Copeau is on the scene nearly all through this long and dragging play. through this long and dragging play picture of the fast decaying gold feof five acts. This part is not only ver. There was not, however, good crushing but it is difficult. It develops acting enough to bring out his careuntil the end in a movement progressive, but uniform, in which the in-the old bush man, the new prodigal ventiveness of the comedian has but son, nor the two girls who had gone the first vice-presidents. In this connection the words of Sir Henry Irving, in one of his early speeches to the members, are worth quoting.

"I have had personal relations with many Shakespeare societies in my time, and have always regarded them as missionaries of humanity. For the study of Shakespeare is not the study of a writer who, with all his greatness, is remote from our own times and our own affairs. Shake-



Melbourne Revives

Special from Monitor Bureau MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 12-In Melbourne the managers of the commercial stage point out that the public wants plays that will make them laugh and, on the few occasions when they have tried more serious dramas, the house has been practically empty after the first evening. There is no answer to this statement except the bold one, "Very well then, we will act plays of our own until the public begin to call for them." That response, with a muttered comment on the habit Germans have of producing Shakespeare's plays even in small towns at prices down to fivepence, results in the theatrical situation of today in Australia.

In the golden days "before the war" we thus got up plays by Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, Gren-ville Barker — even by Arthur Schnitzler—and the Governor General e's "Saul" at the

Vieux-Colombier, Paris

of Australia came in state to our "first nights," and gave his patronage to the fancy dress ball in Melbourne Town Hall when we wanted a little money. A really capital professional actor, Mr. Gregan McMahon, sacrificing a good stage income at the theaters, was the head of this revolt and he found plenty of able actors and actresses who would follow his guidance. Some of the plays ran into the third night! Then came the War and for five years

plays were forgotten. At last an attempt has been made like mad men, a few lucky ones pick-ing up nuggets of gold and the unlucky ones feverishly straining after Provincetown, many of whom were them. Just as suddenly as it began from New York, decided to produce a

who played them gave us a really delicious piece of acting. One, the "bullocky" with no idea but getting a job for his string of patient bullocks, and the other, dreaming only of "that bit of land down by the



The Provincetown Players

the future of the drama in America stage was 12 feet by 10½ feet. The would be incomplete without a deep writer saw a performance of George Cram Cook's "The Athenian Women"

every type of every country, working dramatic writer America has produced -Eugene O'Neill.
In 1915 members of the art colony at

them. Just as suddenly as it began from New York, decided to produce a the population receded, leaving nothing but the inn, the police quarters, the ruined homes and a church or two, and a dwindling group of miners who still go on in a way "prospecting" after—and never finding—gold. Esson calls his play was used for the stage and the lighted boats in the harbor and Long Point the old time who has for years gone light, at the tip of Cape Cod, served over to West Australia on his quest, as the "backdrop." Robert E. Jones, and there first finds, then loses it now internation." and there first finds, then loses, it and at last fortune leaves him a millionaire amongst the friends of his pressed Desires" called for an interior youth. The newspapers announced on the day of this play that a great gold mine had been discovered and that, in less time than it takes to put it down that has been played many hundreds on paper, hundreds were racing up of times since. A joily evening was to the crop of New South Wales where nearly 200 miners' claims had already ances were made. With one performbeen put up and gold, five ounces to the ton of soil, had been found. Is ters. A discarded fish house on an not the situation just what the drama wants? Esson takes its other side. Heaton Vorse. It was accepted and this characters contain two of the with fish nets, shells, etc.

Seascape for Backdrop

The stage was built at the seaward end of the building, where, by swinging open two large doors, a vista of the sea and sky background saved painting exterior sets. "The Wharf painting exterior sets. "The Wharf Theater" was utilized for two seasons before the players ventured into New

It was during the summer of 1916 that Susan Glaspell, with a copy of her own little play, "Trifles," under her arm, was on her way to the first play-reading committee of the sum-mer season. She met one of the sum-mer residents who had just arrived.

Special Correspondence
RECORD of the endeavors and achievements of the experimental theaters and their influence on raised on stilts were used and the At last an attempt has been made to revive the old enthusiasm. The movement has begun again, and given us a new play by new hands for the most part. Louis Esson is one of the old Melbourne repertory band and wrote years ago a one-act piece and a three-act drama, both full of wit and promising great things. He takes now an almost deserted small township which was, in "the roaring days," now an almost deserted small township which was, in "the roaring days," covered with miners on the lookout for gold. For a few months there was a flood of population, men of every type of every country, working and success tracking the first play which for gold. For a few months there every type of every country, working and incomplete without a deep curtsy of acknowledgment and grati-with a cast of 33 people on that stage, and the groupings were so wisely arrived that the stage did not seem crowded. In a short time the necessity for a larger place was apparent. A few doors south of the first play-house was a building—with large barn doors—the two lower floors of which housed a bottling works. It was looked at with longing eyes by members of The Players for some time. It finally came into their hands and is their present home. Hard word maken the first play-house was a flood of population, men of every type of every country, working and is their present home. Hard word maken the first play-house was a still used, but a dapted from the Hungarian by Gil-

The Present Stage The present stage is about 18 feet square, but with the dome as a background, and with sets painted and lighted by such men as Cleon Throcktonishing illusions of distance are obtained, as was the case in O'Neil's "The Hairy Ape," first played in this

•American playwrights, other than Mr. O'Neill, whose plays have had their first presentation by The Prov-incetown Players, are Susan Glaspell, George Cram Cook, Floyd Dell, Rita Wellman, Hutchins Hapgood, Alfred Kremborg, Pierre Loving and Theodore Dreiser. An announcement on a little folder

heralding their first New York season is being fulfilled. It reads: "The impelling desire of the group was to establish a stage where play-wrights of sincere, poetic, literary and dramatic purpose could see their plays in action and superintend their production without submitting to the commercial manager's interpretation of public taste."

Theatrical Notes A happy entente between the Eng-

lish and the Continental theaters is now being firmly established. During the past few months several London companies have given a taste of their quality in France, Germany, and Switzerland, etc., and these visits have been reciprocal. The latest ex-emplification of such tours is one of a "I have had personal relations with many Shakespeare societies in my time, and have always regarded them as missionaries of humanity. For the study of Shakespeare is not the study of a writer who, with all his greatness, is remote from our own times and our own affairs. Shakespeare is alive in our thought; his speech is ever on our lips; and to enter truly into his spirit is to learn unending lessons of that noble spirit is to learn and has marked his fall of plays. His given his personage power and a certain grandeur, and has marked his fall with force. But the monotony of his greatness, is remote from our own times and our own affairs. Shakespeare is alive in our thought; his speech is ever on our lips; and to enter truly into his spirit is to learn unending lessons of that noble spirit is to learn in the many deserves high played. With he will not he will not and it is to be hoped that he will not he will not written a trunk full of plays. His given his personage power and a certain grandeur, and has marked his fall with force. But the monotony of his speech was somehow disconcerting a great success.

"Bring him down to Mary Verse's tonglif eacily have been called a great success.

"Bring him down to Mary Verse's tonglif eacily have been called a great success.

"That night Mr. O'Neill read his play."

That night Mr. O'Neill read his play."

That night Mr. O'Neill read his play."

Brough formed London repertoire comname is Eugene O'Neill."

"Bring him down to Mary Verse's tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a series tonglif has been invited by the Anglo-Norse Society to give a s

Theatrical Paris is presenting a very cosmopolitan program just new. Thus, in addition to the works of native born dramatists, there are English, Russian, German, and Italian, not to mention Norwegian and Scandinavian pieces offered to playgoers whe do not mind sitting for three of four hours on end in a torrid atmosphere. Bernard Shaw's "The Doctors' Dilemma" is at the Ceuvre, and his "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is at the Fortuny; and there is one Russian play at the Théâtre des Arts and another one somewhere else. "Dicky," at the Nouveautés, has an English enough name, and the plot has already done yeoman service on dozens of London stages.

Provincetown Players

and Their Service to the Drama

New York, July 8

Special Correspondence

RECORD of the endeavors and achievements of the experimental theaters and their influence on ture of the drama in America be incomplete without a deep of acknowledgment and gratip The Provincetown Players.

The first Provincetown Playhouse in the acts of 33 people on that stage, and the groupings were so wisely are so to the artists' colony of Prov-wn, Mass., that Americans are set of for the beginning of the or-liver the province town playes was apparent.

Sam H. Harris, with three offering in New York running through the summer, announces his additional productions for the coming season, facilities, which Mr. Harris and Irving Berlin will'produce in October. The Duncan Sisters will be started in a play with words and music written by themselves in collaboration with Guy Bolton. Another musical piece will be "Going Some," by Otto Harbach and Louis A. Hirsh. Following Clare Kummer's new play, "Pomeroys and a Florence Machelin words and music written by themselves in collaboration with Guy Bolton. Another musical piece will be "Going Some," by Otto Harbach and Louis A. Hirsh. Following Clare Kummer's new Play, "Pomeroy by Margaret Matsensue Kummer's new Play, "Pomeroy by Margaret Ma

and is their present home. Hard wooden benches are still used, but they are more comfortable than were the circus benches, and there are accommodations for 194 persons in the audience.

Crude as is the theater, it is to the credit of The Players that they built the first concrete stage dome in America. It was built and first used for their production of O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones."

Little Theatre movement, but adapted from the Hungarian by Gilbert Emery.

The present Music Box Revue will go on the road intact. "Six Cylinder Love" will open the new Sam H. Harris Theater in Chicago on Labor Day, and tours are planned also for "Captain Applejack." "Nice People."

THEATRICAL

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NEW YORK

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WITH A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE

The Theater Guild of San Francisco-Plans First Season

SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., July 2 (Spe cial Correspondence)—San Francisco will have a season of unusual plays this year, through the organisation of the San Francisco Theater Gulid, just formed here. The Guild has taken over the Savoy Theater, redecorated and rehabilitated the playhouse, and changed its name to the Plaza. The advisory committee in control of the organization consists of John S. Drum, changed its name to the Plaza
advisory committee in control of the
organization consists of John S. Drum,
Mrs. J. B. Casserly, Mrs. Marcus Koshland, Walter Martin, E. S. Heller,
Herbert Fleishhacker, and John I.
Walter. Samuel J. Hume, director of
the Greek Theater at the University
of California, has been appointed director of the Plaza, and Jessica Colbert, a well-known concert and lecture
producer of this city, has been made
general manager. Redecorating now
being done, and the artistic side of
the productions presented, are in
charge of Rudolph Schaeffer, head of
the department of design and color in
the California School of Fine Arts, and
Norman Edwards, associate art directtempted, six plays to be produced, each
or of the Greek Theater productions.
A season of 12 weeks is to be atplay running 10 performances. The
Plaza will be devoted to these productions on Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday matinée, each week, and each
production will be presented for two
weeks. This leaves Sunday, Monday
and Tuesday open for musical events
concerts, recitals, operas and lectures
which the Theater Guild also will
prasent. Ten professional actors will
he handled by semi-professionals and
students in local dramatic schools
The object of the organization is "it
reach the largest number of peopl
with the best dramatic productions
the lowest possible cost." To this on
prices of admission have been fixed
sums which, it is estimated will me
explasse, and no more. The first
rows will be sold for \$10 for the
solarys; the last rows in the orchest
and the front row in the balcony
\$4 for the season, and gallery sea
for \$5 for the season. Boxes, seath
is the
first ordering will be a
Milne's "The Trafth About Blayd
and the account will own in Septs
her. Appetitude of the organization is "to
complete the ot six plays.

The first ordering will be
and the company of the organization is to
the plays; the last rows in the orchest
and the second will own in Septs
her. Appetitude of the professionals

"Back to Methusaieh."
terim days of each week,
ductions will be given,
William Wade Hinshaw's
of Mozart's "Coul Fan Tutt
by Margaret Matsonauer. A

Little Theatre movement,

CORT West 48th St. Bree, at 8:38 WALLACE AND MARY EDDINGER NASH Presenta in 'CAPTAIN APPLE IACK

SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE, W. 45 St. THE. BRYANT 6545 Evec. 8:50. Mats. Wel. 8 Sat. at 8:50 SIX CYLINDER LOVE

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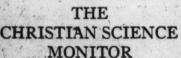
Walking Into Barbizon May was softening into June when I took the footpath way to new adventures with the old books in my knapsack, the old tunes on my lips, and the old longings in my leart. The broad highway is for the plain dealing thinker and philosopher, or for the motorist who comes along with the bluster of a hurricane. But when your philosophy is getting dusty or when your tyres burst every mile or so, then leave the highroad to its own devices, and try the sweeter adventures of the footpath.

I believe all the quests of old were made by the footpath way, for in everything we find the great things of human life are off the beaten track. What we call life and nature run parallel to each other; footpaths are our wayward fancies. Even the dustiest philosopher of the turnpike would acknowledge the rapture of the unguessed pathway, twists leading to glades waist deep in bracken and knee deep in bluebells, where only the sun had trodden before. 4

My walk into Barbizon would have cured any of our latter day Nestors. I can imagine them casting their melancholy into the hedgerows, and calling loudly for the pipes of Pan. It is scarcely a mile across the barley fields and red clover from Bois-le-roi to the wanderings of the cart tracks of Fountainebleau forest, where the pines and the beeches dispute the shading of the hillsides. The prodigal grasshoppers were chirping like an orchestra of scissors in spite of La Fontaine; the lizards lay low and eyed me backwards from the brambles: everything that could chirp, sing, buzz drone or murmur was doing its best to spin out the heat of the afternoon. wandered from footpath to footpath without method, until coming to the top of a shady hill, I found myself with a twenty mile view and with no other desire in the world than to sprawl in the heather and watch a pair of hawks poise and swoop high above the tree-tops.

How long I stayed there, I cannot say, but the sun had left the main road at Chailly long before I knew where I was. I had strayed for miles by the footpath way, and as evening crept on it looked as though I was to sleep supperless, "à la belle étoile," with the lizards and grasshoppers for bed-

Then, by a stroke of good fortune which your true vagabond never wonders at, I came across a signpost. In minutes I stumbled into a card track; and in an hour was half way to Barbizon. Shades of Millet, Rous-seau and our own R. L. S., is there anything finer than walking through the forest under the stars into Barbi-



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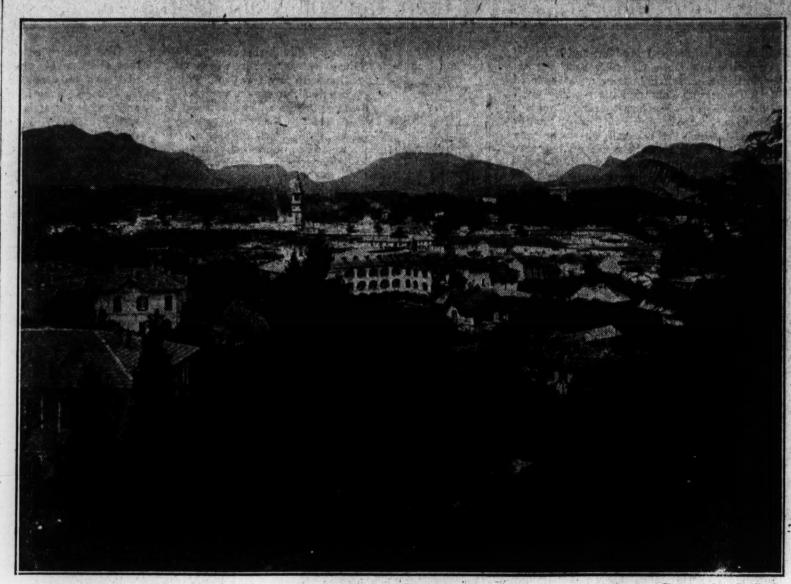
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Varese, Lombardy

Photograph (by E. Alinari

zon, with Charles and his wain for cause they were not racially and pocompany and the Pole star leading the litically homogeneous, or because of team? The forest, densely black and creaking and swaying with what'we call the silences of the night, looms to gigantic heights, and seems to touch the heavens. The stars themselves seem higher, whiter and farther away than ever, until one feels one has as- of Seneca. They had the highest de- is attractive, the lovely country similated the vastness of the night gree of civilization in the whole around and within reach of Varese and yet dwindled to the faintness of province, and yet they cannot be iden-an echo. One takes breaths like tified with certainty as either Celtic is the greatest charm of this Lombard young winds; each stride rings like a battle axe on the road, and gets longer and longer .like a mighty shadow. What strides are there to compare with those mighty ones we take when night has shod us with his seven leagued boots and the stars race by

A bend in the road, a white wall, Barbizon cobbled and silent, the song of a nightingale in an orchard—they all come at once like chord upon chord in a refrain. Even now I cannot separate these sensations and say how or why they rejoiced me. Night had woven all together. "All places that the eye of Heaven visits" should be entered at nightfall.

Who could read Keats and dare to would dare to sing after hearing the song of the little brown bird, who

Seneca's Forbears and Their Origin

Seneca, whose personality has alborn about 4 B. C. in that mysterious land which was known to the Romans as a nurse of hardy and artistic tribesmen who for two hundred years. until the age of Augustus, had resisted the resources of Rome with more success than the volatile Gauls or the versatile Greeks.

'As some grave Tyrian trader, from Descried at sunrise an emerging prow,

"The young light-hearted masters of out more sail; And day and night held on indignantly O'er the blue Midland waters with

the gale, Betwixt the Syrtes and soft Sicily,

There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam, Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians And on the beach undid his corded

Arnold, in his "Scholar-Gypsy," has pictured the scene well; trading catholicism, and for his attainment

Spain's early memorials are as elubust of the Lady of Elche, the wall-decorations of prehistoric man, certain ritual-survivals, coins stamped with horsemen and battle scenes,—all these serve to show that the Romans were dealing with no common folk. Their clan-characteristics are not clearly defined, nor is theif individuality capable of classification, as is that of other provincial peoples is that the Emergence of the curiew in a summer noon, or the cadence of a troop of gray allowers in an autumnal monitor with in the Empire. Like the Emperor Hadrian and Seneca himself, they were sensitive, imaginative, shrewd and interesting. This may have been be-

their Iberian strain, later Celtic intermixtures. In the center of this peninsula, however, lay the Turdetani who inhabited Baetica (the modern Andalusia) and whose capital was Corduba, the birthplace For over a hundred years the course

until, in the days of empire proper, became a fixture in the provincial system. Men of the Marco Polo type had travelled thither, adhad founded, are early echoes of this sky. romantic interest. The Spanish skipper, with his heart full of gallantry and his pockets full of gold, is fato be held in August under the write about the nightingale? Who miliar to us from the Odes of Horace; (one might be forgiven for asking), and the clever Balbus, a native and the clever Balbus, a native Spaniard and agent of Julius Cæsar, is an epitome of this progressive na-tion. In addition to all his business he starts his rhapsodies? The thought comes inevitably, "Are the finest songs the rarely heard ones? Are the greatest deeds done alone?" Night always sets me wondering! and esparto grass were to make the fortune of many a Roman.

Corduba (now Cordova) was founded

as early as 150 B. C. It earned the right to be the capital of a senatorial province, and grew into a political and literary centre, especially famous ways been somewhat of a puzzle, was for schools of rhetoric as well as for schools of rhetoric as well as for its allegiance to the Republican tradition of Pompey. Cæsar never for-gave this, but Augustus tolerated and utilized it for the purpose of solidifying his conquests among the wilder ribes of the north and west. Fr:m this city sprang

> "The learned Seneca's house That is thrice to be numbered."

Lucius Annæus Seneca the Elder father of the philosopher whom this book discusses, was a manager of And saw the merry Grecian coaster provincial finances, a procurator of the Imperial government, whose con-Freighted with amber grapes, and Chian wine, come, and nections were of the best equestrian, or knightly, traditions and whose Green bursting figs, and tunnies salary may have reached 300,000 sessteened in brine. steeped in brine,
And knew the intruders on his ancient whether he was an importation from Rome, or descended from early Roman mixture of races as well as of relisettlers, or born of an intelligent native family. His title to fame is a the waves,—
And snatched his rudder, and shook to his three sons. . . . He was a strict book of rhetorical memoirs, dedicated upon Cicero, hated philosophy and all the strange cults which knocked at the gates of the Empire, and brought up his family like a Roman of the Outside the western straits; and un- old school. His wife Helvia remains in the background; but her influence

Seneca: they assist us in our attempt Carthaginians energetic but unstable of the highest place in Rome short of the throne by means of his eloquence and his Stoicism. With suchsive as her early history: the curious a background, it is not surprising that bust of the Lady of Elche, the walltarian, to Calvin as a guide for tain ritual-survivals, coins stamped princes, and to Christians as a literary

LTHOUGH the history of Varese which made me feel more vividly that A offers much that is of interest it was naving a gilliped to the student, and although its of these people, so different from any its picturesque survivals of earlier days in arcaded streets and quaint nooks and corners, offer much that town.

It is a land cultivated intensely as of empire had taken its way westward a garden gay and verdant, while not far off lies the silvery Lago di Varese. some six or seven miles in length. and stately villas stand in wooded vertising the charms of Cadiz or the grounds in all directions, and towered fertile Lusitania (now Portugal) where flowers bloom through nine months of the year, a bushel of wheat majestically from the northern shore one another. majestically from the northern shore one another. costs nine obols, a sheep two drachmae, and a plough-ox ten." The myths of Hercules and Geryon, of Ulysses and the town of Olisipo (Lister Shining range of Monte Rosa, liftbon) which report claimed that he ing its snow peaks against the sunset

> to be held in August under the auspices c: the Women's League for

as reminders of this early period. In disputed prize during the many "harvest-home."—Charles Rod Milanese wars, not only because of ton, in "In a Russian Village." its intrinsic value and its prestige as the "natural capital" of this fertile region, but also from its situation, which gave it control of many of the routes and passes leading north-ward between the Italian lakes of Como and Maggiore.

Varese is also closely linked with

the great enterprise of Garibaldi, and a bronze monument in one of its squares yet recalls those valiant "Cacciatori delle Api,"—"who, on the morning of May 26, 1859, under the leadership of Garibaldi, fought and conquered, acclaiming for Italy and the King."

Visiting Among Volga Peasants

I should, perhaps, add here that in the Volga district there is a great gions. On my way through other villages, in the "Governments" of Simeastward lean, lages, in the "Governments" of Simbler birsk and Kazen particulary, I saw Her well-trimmed borders; smilingly conservative, unlike his more distinguished son; he modelled his style Mordvas, but also Chuvaschi and
guished son; he modelled his style Mordvas, but also Chuvaschi and now she plucks a strawberry bud, Cheremischi, parts of the same race to which belong the Finns in the Lemon-verbena and the fair white hills.

North and the Bulgars in the South. In Ozero itself, as far as I remember, only met one man of alien race. He was a Kirghiz from the Asiatic Of bridal wreath; for ever, as she upon the younger Seneca was profound, and he dedicated to her one of
the noblest tributes from a son to a

mother in literary history.

He was a Kirghiz from the Asiatic
of bridal wreath; for ever, as she
goes,
the was that of a "horse-herd"; he was
that of a "horse-herd"; he was
employed to look after great droves
spoils. mother in literary history. . . . of horses sent out to grass, and he "Have you no flowers?" she asks, lived for weeks with them, alone in "Well then, take these." the wilds. He certainly looked as if (On stranger as on friend the sweet he was always in the saddle; he was face smiles.) he was always in the saddle; he was very short, and waddled rather than walked. As to features, he was the most Mongolian Mongol I ever saw; To one; again, "The strawberry shrub while his complexion was as dark as face smiles.)

face smiles.)

is in flower—great bunches of it, lighting up the rocky hillsides with their to one; again, "The strawberry shrub delicate blue. They were all around me as I sat on this height, and there

offers much that is of interest I was having a glimpse into the soul plicity itself. Few of them could read or write. They heard little of the outside world, for a newspaper only rarely reached the village. Yet they by no means deficient in the art. Their observations were always practical and shrewd. And with all this there was nothing

as far as I was able to judge, existed among members of the same family,

If there is a spring of savage cru-elty which breaks out in times of excitement, there is also a readiness to

It would be absurd in me, after so short an experience, to try to sum up the philosophy of the Volga peasnle generation after coner.

The City Garden

and green, Greener than any other, (so I think)

From a single tree; the strawberry had the effect of horizontal "shadings" had the effect of horizontal "shadings" in a pencil drawing. Above that they drink were grey, and dark green, and red, Cool drops of liquid silver. In bright as with heather, and the summits of some of them still held snow. White June,
The ramblers flaunt rich carmine; some of them still neld show.

The ramblers flaunt rich carmine; but the flat valley floor had the effect

Her well-trimmed borders; smilingly she bends,

and now The lowly pansy and soft summer

Weather

from hearty approval to crass disap-approached a truth. proval of the weather, are but the On page, 597 of the Christian Sci expressions of human opinion, which textbook, "Science and Health with is more often based on the condition of the speaker's feelings than upon the behavior of the natural elements. Upon the Chinese would seem to be nearer God's spiritual government, encomright; but upon second thought it will passing all things. Destruction; appear that the avoidance of remarks anger; mortal passions." Christ's about the weather is of little practical kingdom, as a sanctuary, is described it is backed by a right concept.

or atmosphere in which we live, with covert from storm and from rain." dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, as the case may be. This purely physical concept of weather is which appears as material weather to the senses is mortal mind's belief; and, therefore, the same declarations of Truth employed to dissipate lives in a medium called air, which jealousy, and malice, and such like or gloomy.

itual man's abode, "In him we live, and drought. move, and have our being."-that is, in God man really lives, not in matter. There can never be antagonism between kindred qualities; therefore, man can learned that "the Lord was not in the wind." but in the "still small voice." is always in a place of safety, untouched by any material element.

It is written that in the beginning God made man in His image and likebright flourishing aspect, as well as with whom I had ever had intercourse ness, and gave him dominion over all before. In a sense, they were sim- the earth. The Bible also informs us inclement weather, nor fear to ruin that God is Spirit. Man then is the either his clothing or his health by image of Spirit. The image or like- venturing out. Another result of this ness of Spirit cannot be governed by a form of matter called air or atmoswere far indeed from stupid. They a form of matter called air or atmos-were great lovers of argument, and phere. Mankind has gradually gained increasing dominion over the air by overcoming false beliefs and fears about it; less and less does it hamper And with all this there was nothing harsh about them, but a singular sweetness of temperament. It showed itself not only in their courtesy to the Mind, not matter, is the master. As nadoes, and extremes of heat and itself not only in their courtesy to the mind, not matter, is the master.

The Chinese consider it impolits a power, they will never be free from the mention the state of the fears about it. Whatever the west divinely controlled, and therefore to be endured without complaint. In the habit, therefore, of consults have never the moments or the moments of the parameter or the moments is but observed.

many quarters of the western world, on the other hand, as a topic of conversation this subject is often over- who have reached the point where they worked. The remarks heard on every are able to disregard any condition of hand, ranging up and down the line the material elements, have, perhaps,

Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the word wind is partly defined thus: "That which indicates the might first thought, the attitude assumed by of omnipotence and the movements of value as a protective measure unless in the words of Isaiah thus: "And there shall be a tabernacle for a What is weather? According to the shadow in the daytime from the beat, meteorologist it is the state of the air and for a place of refuge, and for a respect to heat or cold, wetness or That which appears as material based upon the false belief that man personalized passions—anger, hatred, possesses the power to buffet or -should also protect one from the soothe, to make healthy or sick, happy false beliefs of weather, expressed as boisterous winds, biting cold, drench-The Bible says, speaking of the spir- ing rains, broiling heat, or withering

Granted then that the elements are nonintelligent, it avails little to assign to them power. As man realizes his God-given dominion he will be able never be out of harmony with Spirit, in to prove that the Christlike today as of which he lives. The prophet Elijah yore are able to say to the storm. "Peace, be still": for he will have gained such a realization of his own Spiritual man, living in divine Mind. spiritual being, as dwelling "in the secret place of the most High," where no plague draws nigh, that he will not be conscious of inharmonious elements. Then he will no longer feel it necessary to remain indoors on account of realization that the kingdom of God is within is indicated by Mrs. Eddy on page 265 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," where she says, "The atmosphere of the human mind, when cleansed of self and permeated with divine Love, will

Walking in Provence

I felt happy, as I went to bed at nine o'clock, after a look at the rapidhelp others and share with others, flowing river on which the moon was which far surpasses the cold and now shining through the parting nicely calculated charity of Western clouds. The fun had begun.

I felt happier still at six o'clock the next morning when I took the road with my pack on my back. The clouds Peace and Liberty.

Although, owing to alterations and Only I could feel an undercurrent of tops, though wisps of them hung rebuilding, its aspect is now largely modern, Varese is actually very ancient, having been an important military station in Roman times, some remains of the heavy surround-certain significance. The thoughts of the valley still held a light mist...

Though, owing to alterations and only is contained and indecrurrent of the containing the t ation, have turned on the hard, grind-high road from the north, where it subsequent ages also it retained its importance, and was a continually do, on the joy of the garnering, the disputed prize during the many "harvest-home."—Charles Roden Bux-I must have come near to its highest point when I had climbed up on a level with the heavy fort that frowned on me from a hill near by, and sat Written for The Christian Science Monitor down to take my last look at the There is a garden, trim and square green valley now lying far beneath me. It showed as a level carpet of vivid And more than any other still, serene.
"Tis brooded o'er by mildewed, vineoutlying buildings of the town, with

Showered in blossom-time with petals pink,

From a single tree: the strawberry terraced that at this distance they flaming sage
Bedecks September; always, late or fined by the rugged heights, as indeed to have the rugged heights, as indeed to have the rugged heights and have the rugged heights as indeed to have the rugged heights and height here. Fresh charms within this garden eyes it is, except just where the river, having filled up the bottom of the cup with a rich layer of alluvium, must Land, so marked was the contrast beend the somber tones of its encircling

This southern country flushes to tender spring green only here and there. The cultivated hillsides keep their darker colors, though they may month in Provence if it were only for the almond blossoms. Mixed with the soft grey of the clive it makes deliclous pictures, and it is to be found everywhere. And the wild rosemary very short, and waddled ratner than walked. As to features, he was the most Mongolian Mongol I ever saw; that of a Red Indian. The sweat allease I know you love it." With such wiles are that of a Red Indian. The sweat allease I know you love it." With such wiles are that of a Red Indian. The sweat allease I know you love it." With such wiles are the for you, such wiles of gentleness, she makes each gift more sweet.

It is made it the more remarkable that my friend Emilianov appeared to feel no sort of race prejudice about him. I remember the two squatting side by side on the floor of the little verands where I used to sleep, with the title backs against the wall, . . and conversing on terms of perfect equality.

I should, perhaps, become tedious if the most Mongolian Mongol I ever saw; to one; again, "The strawberry shrub for you, delicate blue. They were all around me as I sat on this height, and there were brooms getting ready to flower, and wild lavender, and wild lavender in the deciduous trees, not yet in leaf, the birds were singing and the water rushing down its channels from the neat, and she whose pure delight it is, who moves were primroses and violets by the roadside, as if it had been spring in England, and juicy little grape hyacinths to remind one that it was not. There was something to look at and enjoy at every step.—Archibald Marshall, in "A Spring Walk in Provented in the province of the little ways of life.

I should, perhaps, become tedious if bloom.

Beatrice Clayton.

SCIENCE HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain, in the ear"

Professor

Harvey's

Cold Light

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

FROM the moment that Wu Pei-fu came into power in Peking, it was inevitable that Sun Yat-sen would either abdicate or be forcibly

The Eclipse of Canton

removed from Canton. Unfortunately the unification of China, as it has been interpreted for the past ten years, is a oneman job, and Wu Pei-fu had made himself that man. It now appears that General Wu had been laying a mine in Sun's own camp, and that he had nominated Sun's most trusted lieu-

tenant, Chen Chiung-ming, to set it off. How General Chen was able so easily to expel the President from Canton is easy to understand when it is remembered that Chen has never given up his power as chief military leader of the South. It was his army that had made Canton for two years safe for democracy as Dr. Sun was practicing it. Politically, Chen changed his allegiance from South China radicalism to Middle China liberalism; personally, he deserted his chief for a man he believed could restore the authority of a united Chinese Government more effectually than China's first President.

By this swift coup d'état, Chen Chiung-ming becomes, over night, a power in the land. A national conference is to be held at Shanghai, and among those ever-recurrent resolutions which will again be unanimously and virtuously voted will be one to "demobilize China's superfluous troops and abolish the system of tuchuns." Wu Pei-fu and Chen Chiung-ming are the "good" tuchuns in whose hands this act of self-abnegation is now to be consummated. The situation has its hope, not in the manner the drama is being played out, for stronger leaders have tried to disarm the less strong in the name of a "united China" ever since the Republic was founded. The hope lies in the new dramatis personæ. Unquestionably, though the technique is old, Wu and Chen are men of a better type than have tried it before. They should have their opporstunity, and those who know how important order and progress in China are to the world, will be glad to see

Sun Yat-sen had hard remedies for pulling China together as a nation. He said the whole governing order in North China was honeycombed with inefficiency and corruption, and must be swept clean before a constitutional republic could even begin to function. He has said it so frequently, and felt it so keenly, that it has made him a thoroughly objectionable character. As has happened many times before in history, his countrymen will discard his leadership about the time they begin to

ustify his opinions.

The first duty of the new régime in China will be to collect some taxes. But before this happens it will probably have to be fully admitted that all Canton ever said about the last Minister of Finance, Pan-fu, was fully sanctioned by the facts. Just before Chang Tso-lin descended on Peking, the Minister of Justice, Tung Kang, an honest man, presented full documentary evidence that the Minister of Finance with his assistant, Chang Hu, and a number of other high financial officials of the Government, had been engaging for months in embezzlement on a large scale; and he had issued the orders haling them before the courts in Peking when the rebellion of Chang stopped for the time being civil government in China. Tung Kang was right, and the South knew he was right; and if a new financial administration is set up in China under a man like Dr. Wellington Koo, the obstinacy of the South in having nothing to do with such a Government as the former Peking régime will have been to that extent justified.

It has been the South, moreover, which has upbraided most bitterly the tuchuns to whose hands stuck the greater part of China's local taxes, and from the overwhelmingly commercial South has come the chief incentive to root them out of China. There need be no illusion that this will be an easy task, or that the new régime will be able to show results toward its consummation for many months to come. But the courage of the Canton Government in opposing militarism is a landmark in China's recent history from which solid progress will ultimately be made. That this progress had to cut adrift from Cantonese separatism and its too intransigent leadership, was in the nature of things. But the honor of its origin should be paid where that honor is due; and so far as it is attributable to the Canton Government, that Government did not live in vain., Its eclipse is for the good of China only if the powerful Liberal forces it sheltered and encouraged continue their wholesome and fearless work on the national

THE Finance Committee of the United States Congress has announced its intention of putting potash, a

highly important fertilizer, on the free list, and providing for the payment of bounties on the production of domestic potash. In this way the demands of the American farmers for cheap fertilizing materials, and of the domestic potash industry for the encouragement of what may properly be termed an "infant industry," will be met, it is

Bounty, or Tariff?

hoped, to the satisfaction of both interests. Previous to the World War practically all the potash used on American farms was imported from Germany. When that supply was cut off extraordinary efforts were made to develop the production of potash from deposits in various regions of the United States and extensive experiments were made in extracting the potash contained in kelp, a marine growth found in great abundance on the coast of California. In the aggregate, considerable quanties of potash were procured, but the cost was much

higher than that of the imported product, and with the renewal of importations from Germany and France, most of the American potash industries were rendered unprofitable. To meet this condition the pending tariff-bill imposed duties on foreign potash ranging from \$50 per ton for the first two years, down to \$20 per ton for the fifth year, after which the material was to be duty free. The protest of the farmers against what they affirm to be an unfair tax on a necessary raw material has induced the leaders in the Senate to omit the tariff tax and to adopt the bounty method of aiding the domestic industry.

Regarded from the viewpoint of the actual cost, to the American people, it would seem that the payment of a bounty is preferable to tariff protection. A tax of \$50 a ton would add greatly to the burdens of the already depressed agricultural industry, and, it is claimed by representative farmers, would put them at a disadvantage in competing in neutral markets with the products of other countries having cheaper fertilizers. The details of the bounty system have not yet been fully worked out, but the amount to be paid out of the public funds to domestic potash producers is estimated at less than onehalf of the increased cost of fertilizers that would have resulted from the proposed tariff. When, for sufficient reasons, it is deemed desirable to promote the establishment of any particular American industry, it may perhaps be found that the bounty method will not only cost less but will be more efficacious than the policy of taxing heavily all competitive products.

THOUGH in the recent Hungarian elections the "Legitimist" Party, led by Count Jules Andrassy, did not gain

The

Crown of

Hungary

any successes, the fundamental sentiment of the ruling classes remains favorable to a monarchy rather than a republic. As there is no secret ballot in Hungary, it is difficult to determine the real sentiment of the people. Though temporarily without a King, the country is still a kingdom constitutionally. For the time being Admiral Horthy con-

tinues to head the state as Regent, but all the hereditary rights of the Hapsburg dynasty are now claimed in behalf of Prince Otto, the ten-year-old son of the former Emperor, Charles IV. It is only the opposition of the neighboring states to a restoration of the Hapsburgs that delays a reconstitution of the throne.

The will of the exiled Emperor expressly designates his oldest son as his heir to the throne which he was not allowed to occupy, and it appoints former Empress Zita, a woman of resolution and ability, as his guardian and temporary Regent. In order to let none of her rights lapse, the former Empress, who lives in a suburb of Madrid under the protection of her relative, the King of Spain, has formally notified the Hungarian Government that she renounces none of her rights or those of her son, of whom she is the legal representative. The abdication act, exacted from her husband after he and the Empress had arrived in Hungary last fall by airplane from Switzerland, is not considered by her as binding on his heirs.

In her plans to regain the crown for her son she has the full support of the Hapsburg Party, with its powerful ramifications throughout Central Europe. Being herself a Bourbon, a daughter of the Duke of Parma, she can also count on aid from that family, with its influential connections, not only in Italy and Spain, but also in France. One of her brothers recently married a Duchess of Luxemburg, and another a Princess of Denmark. Both were officers in the Belgian Army during the war. One of them, Prince Sixtus, was the intermediary of the famous Austrian peace overtures in 1917. The headquarters of the Hapsburg Party is now located in Munich, and there a conference was recently held for the purpose of formulating plans for the recovery of the Hungarian throne. Besides Archduke Max, a brother of the former Emperor, there were present Archduke Frederick and his son, Albert, one of the brothers of the former Empress; Count Berchtold, who was Austrian Premier when the war broke out, and representatives of both the Austrian and the Hungarian royalist groups. As there is little pro-Hapsburg sentiment in Austria, attention was concentrated on Hungary.

Recently the royalists have been divided into two factions, the Legitimists, who support the Hapsburgs, and the "Free Electors," who uphold the ancient tradition of a "free choice of a King of Hungary." In Charles IV they recognized a ruler and they regarded as sacred the oath of fidelity given by his subjects. But now they hold that the country is free to choose anybody as its monarch. Admiral Horthy has been mentioned as a candidate for the throne, but his choice is not now likely. Prince Otto is the logical candidate, and to overcome the objections of the Free Electors the Hapsburgs now plan to have the young Prince formally elected by the National Assembly.

The present Hungarian Government, headed by Count Bethlen, is pledged to the allied powers not to let the throne be occupied without their consent. Once the Prince has been elected, such consent would be solicited on the ground that the election represents the will of the Hungarian people, and that it conforms to the theory of selfdetermination. The Hapsburg Party would attempt to overcome the opposition of the Little Entente states by the argument that since the young Prince has never ruled over any of the territory now occupied by them, his accession to the throne would not represent the same ideas of Hungarian territorial integrity as did the attempted return of his father. If the ten-year "non-aggression pact" proposed by Mr. Lloyd George is signed, moreover, the Little Entente states would be pledged not to attack Hungary, at least during the minority of the King.

This plan may not be carried out precipitately, but attempts will undoubtedly be made to realize it, step by step, and in view of the present situation in southeastern Europe it carries within it serious possibilities of disturbing ALTHOUGH the ordinary individual never perhaps gives much thought to the great waste of heat in connection with any form of lighting.

tion with any form of lighting, electrical, or candle, or gas, it is nevertheless a fact that about 95 per cent of the energy consumed in such light production is wasted as unproductive heat. It is no wonder, therefore, that for many years there has been a search for some form of light which would be "cold," that is, the whole, or practically the

whole, of whose energy would be converted into light. Investigators have long suspected that the glow-worm and the firefly must in some way possess this secret, and hence it hardly comes as a surprise to learn that it is in this direction that natural scientists have been looking for a solution of this problem.

The success of E. Newton Harvey, a professor in Princeton University, in extracting the illuminating substance from a small crustacean inhabiting the sea waters about Japan is considered by many a great step toward the realization of a dream of investigators of many years. Professor Harvey, it appears, has been able to extract this substance, in practically its pure state, and to show that it is inert when not exposed to oxygen. He has discovered an agent, which he has named luciferin, through whose activity the oxygen is united with the substance extracted to produce a continuous cold light.

Professor Harvey's discovery, in its present state, is impractical, but it points the way to almost limitless possibilities, for it seems that the world is nearer the production of an economical light than it has ever been before. The imagination halts before what opens up, for lighting at present utilizes vast stores of fuel whose energy could be, and should be, saved for heat. As soon, therefore, as Professor Harvey, or anyone else, discovers how to make this substance, the secret of whose manufacture countless numbers of nature's humblest creatures seem to possess, the lighting industry is likely to take an even greater forward step than it did when electricity became a practical fact in the everyday experiences of existence.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be on the economic value of the deep-waterway project from the

The St.

Lawrence

and Upper

Lakes

Great Lakes to the ocean, all can agree on the natural beauty of design in the system of lakes and connecting channels, as they have existed since before the age of freight rates and commercial exporting. One sculptor has been inspired to present the idea of beauty in the relationship of the five lakes in a fine piece of statuary. They may equally appeal

to the engineer's sense of beauty in balance and orderly progression, and to the casual traveler's simple delight in the surface beauty of the scenery.

The adjoining watersheds and basins feeding into the lakes and the St. Lawrence River, the stream measurements and gauging of stream flow, and the precipitation to keep this wonderful system in constant movement, might profitably employ the study of a corps of engineers. When proposals are made to dam the main channel at the Long Sault Rapids, or to remove natural barriers in the channel elsewhere, possible effects on the general balance of the natural waterway system must be investigated. Canadian engineers have already been taught to be cautious in attempting to adjust this balance.

Some years ago the possibilities of developing the Chicago drainage canal into a hydroelectric power project and inland waterway through to the Mississippi River were investigated. The evidence seemed to show that any considerable increase in the flow out of Lake Michigan by way of the Chicago drainage canal route would be at the expense of harbors and channels from Lake Huron to the sea. The work of deepening harbors and building canals would be counteracted by a general fall in water levels, due to the increased draining of the whole lake system at the Chicago rim of what can be regarded as a series of cups. Before increasing the outflow, it would be necessary to begin with greater conservation of inflow. The hundreds of smaller lakes and streams, over many thousands of square miles of territory in Canada and the United States, would first need attention, to conserve the abundance of water in the spring. Economic levels could thus be maintained all the year round, instead of spring floods and fall shortage.

Engineers in Canada learned by experience, in the deepening of the St. Lawrence channel below Montreal, how delicately balanced is the great inland waterway system. It seemed desirable to have a deeper channel for ocean liners, to come up to the port of Montreal. Between Montreal and the city of Quebec the St. Lawrence widens at points into the form of a lake, or chain of lakes. The shallow places between the lakes had to be dredged to get the required depth. But some engineers have expressed the opinion that this dredging had the effect of removing natural barriers from the flow of the river. The velocity of flow tended to increase. But no compensating increase of flow took place above Montreal. Hence the level of Montreal harbor tended to drop. The deepening of the channel below Montreal tended, to some extent, to undo the work of deepening Montreal harbor.

The deep-waterway project from the Great Lakes to the ocean is being studied by capable engineers and men of business in Canada and the United States. But it is still merely in the discussion stage, though it has been favorably reported upon by an international commission. According to an estimate, it would take eight years to build. In the meanwhile, it is possible to make the voyage from the head of the lakes to tidewater, through delightful scenery, under conditions of comfort. It is a neighborly way to spend a holiday, too, for American citizens visiting along the route on both sides of the imaginary line called the international boundary.

THE French people are proud of their language, so they guard and protect it. For many years the French that is spoken from the stage of

they guard and protect it. For that is spoken from the stage of the Comédie-Française has been accepted as the standard of correct French pronunciation and diction. In order to become a member of the famous Comédie-Française Company, a government institution, a French boy or girl must first go through intensive training at the Conservatoire, which is also controlled

"Speak the Speech, I Pray You"

by the Government. That correct French shall be spoken is one of the chief requirements insisted upon, and the standard is maintained from year to year. At the Conservatoire, a student is under the guidance of the best teachers obtainable. Many of the more distinguished members of the Française company teach or lecture at the Conservatoire and carefully guard the high standard required for admittance into the most conservative theatrical company in the world.

In America there is a generally-accepted impression that English is an ugly language, hardly worth striving to perfect, and that the use of slang and vulgarized English is excusable and sometimes necessary. But the fact is that when spoken by Julia Marlowe or Walter Hampden, English as a language is as beautiful as the French language, and fully as musical. Miss Marlowe and Mr. Hampden are both Americans who realize the beauties of their language and make use of those beauties to the fullest. Such appreciation redounds to their advantage and greatly enhances their value as artists.

and greatly enhances their value as artists.

There is every indication that the immediate future holds splendid things in store for the theater in America. Its playwrights and scenic artists are taking rank with their best European fellow-craftsmen. American actors have made some advance along certain naturalistic lines in their acting, but the beauty of the spoken word is still an undiscovered quality to a large majority of them. It is no secret that when managers are casting parts requiring the use of correct English, they do not engage the average American-born actor for those parts.

This condition is one that can be remedied only by the American actor's improvement of himself. Others will respect his language as soon as he begins to respect it himself.

In order to share in the new movement in the theater, American actors should heed Hamlet's advice, first given to the players three hundred years ago, "Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue, but if you mouth it as many of your players do, I had as lief the town crier had spoke my lines." The advice is as pertinent today as it was when first spoken.

Editorial Notes

That venerable anachronism, the four-in-hand coach, still likes to pop out of oblivion for an old-style run during the British horse-show season. Only in England could be seen the quaint spectacle, witnessed recently, of fourteen coaches proceeding one after the other at a smart trot from Hyde Park, London, to the Richmond show ground, with "Tantivy" hauled by a mixed team leading, amid the "cheer-oh's" of the brethren of the road. It is difficult to realize that once upon a time the coach, then a parvenu, created quite a furore among boatmen and sedan bearers, whose business it had come to displace. Now the one-time lord of the highway must thread its way as best it can through the rapidly moving flotillas of motor-driven vehicles that monopolize the London arteries. The pace has quickened since coaching days. If it must quicken as much more again, may the process be gradual.

Announcement that hundreds of scholars from both sides of the Atlantic will assemble at Columbia University for a three days' conference during June, 1923, really carries more significance than appears on the surface. A similar conference was held in London under the auspices of the University of London in July, 1920, and proved one of the most important educational meetings since the war, marking, in fact, the beginning of a new solidarity between American and English scholars and teachers. Three years will have elapsed since this last conference, and it is not too much to hope the results of this next meeting will fully measure up to those obtained in 1920.

Conspicuous in London's program of rejoicings at the return of the Prince of Wales was the announcement that the head chef of a famous restaurant had created in honor of the event a special dish, set forth upon the menu as "Délice de Sole Prince de Galles," thus launching upon the world an entirely new fillet of sole. And why not a little culinary homage? Should the rolling-pin lie idle on the rack, while the sword, the pen, and the palette unite in contributing to the festivities? "Cookery," says John Ruskin, "means the knowledge of Medea and of Circe and of Helen and of the Queen of Sheba.... It means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality." Who then will deny that a new creation in an art of such universal and romantic qualities makes a fitting and dainty dish to set before a prince,

No more lovely spot is to be found in all Switzerland than Lucerne, with its green hills sloping toward the shores of the lake and its magnificent range of mountains visible across the blue water, the most famous of which is the stately Rigi. The dwellers on this lake of the four forest cantons, as the Swiss call it, not satisfied with the great beauty of their town, dating many of its buildings as far back as the fourteenth century, are reviving decorative art, such as flourished in southern Italy and Greece centuries ago. It is a welcome sight indeed in these modern days of commercial speed, which is so reckless in its sacrifice of grace and beauty, to walk through the streets of a town where villas and shops are frescoed as in the Middle Ages, not with the object of advertisement or gain, but for the sheer joy of making what is already passing lovely, more lovely still.

just returned from girdling the earth?